The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

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The Commission to Codify the Laws of the United States.

Rumors About the Trial of Jefferson Davis.

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No Blockade of the River Rio Grande.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 4.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS REGARDING THE NEW-ORLEANS COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The *Tribune's* charge that the President, in spite of the universal demand for the publication of the report of the New-Orleans Military Board of Commission, has kept the document secret, is utterly untrue. The *Tribune* obtained its copy of the report of that Board surreptitiously, and an investigation as to the manner of obtaining it will be instituted at once by the Secretary of War. Whoever gave a copy of the document has violated the army regulations. The President, on the evening of the 2d instant, gave his consent that the report should be published in full, and yesterday newspaper correspondents here expected to send copies by telegraph to the papers they represent; but desisted, on learning, in the course of the day, that the report was already published in the *Tribune*. Gen. BAIRD brought the papers here, and delivered them to the Secretary of War, who a few days ago sent them to the President. As soon as the pressure of other business would permit, Mr. JOHNSON examined the document, and sent it back to the War Department, giving simultaneously an order to newspaper correspondents to publish the report as stated above. The report contains no important fact that has not been given to the public heretofore, and Mr. JOHNSON could have no motive in keeping the document from the public, even if the *Tribune's* insinuation were well founded.

TROUBLE IN LOUISIANA—DIFFICULTY IN PROTECTING THE FREEDMEN.

Your New-Orleans correspondent sends the following telegram to-night:

"A large number of Justices in different parishes have sent certificates to Gen. SHERIDAN that they are unable to execute the laws protecting the freedmen in collecting wages for the past year's services. Gen. GRANT's order is being applied to offenders, and they are arrested and held in military confinement."

THE COMMISSION TO CODIFY THE LAWS.

The Commission to codify the laws, Messrs. CUSHING, JAMES and JOHNSTON, have taken an office on H-street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, for the transaction of their official business. The Commissioners are closely engaged reading up the statutes, in order to determine where to begin upon the codification of the laws.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. O'CONOR, counsel for JEFF. DAVIS, has not had an interview with the President during his present visit here. The counsel state that while at Richmond they telegraphed to Judge UNDERWOOD to learn if he would hold Court, and received a reply that he (Judge UNDERWOOD) would not go to Richmond. It is not known what steps the counsel of DAVIS intend to pursue next. So far as the Administration is concerned, it is understood that an order will be made that Chief-Justice CHASE, Judge UNDERWOOD, the United States District-Attorney and the United States Marshal of Virginia be notified that DAVIS is held subject to the indictment found in the United States Circuit Court, and that these officers be requested to have the proper writ issued, and take the prisoner into custody under the indictment for treason.

The counsel of JEFFERSON DAVIS were to have had an interview this week with Judge UNDERWOOD, but for some unexplained reason they have failed to appear. It is stated that the Judge privately says that DAVIS will certainly be tried in November.

THE INCOME TAX OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

A circular issued by the Second Comptroller, July 24, 1866, requires disbursing officers and agents withholding income taxes upon payments required to be made by them, to accompany each account they may render with a statement showing in detail the amount of tax deducted in making payments to persons in the service of the United States whose annual salary or compensation exceeds the rate of $600. Officers and others coming under this rule were uncertain to what office or Bureau of the Treasury Department these lists of retained tax should be sent. The Comptroller has, therefore, in answer to inquiries made by the Postmaster-General, directed that the lists shall be forwarded to the Bureaus of the Treasury Department where the accounts of the officer are stated.

NO BLOCKADE OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Commander WINSLOW, commanding the Gul squadron, reports under date of Sept. 28, the arrival of the United States steamer *Chocura* at Pensacola from Tampico and the Rio Grande. He confirms the report that no blockade had been established, and the rumor is current that there is no probability of such an event.

MOUNTAIN SALT FROM NEVADA.

Postmaster-General RANDALL has received from Special Post-office Agent LAWRENCE a box containing specimens of mountain salt from the "Pat Ragegat" mining regions. They are fine, pure and almost transparent. One of the pieces shows the face of the mountain from which they are taken. The other pieces were taken back from the surface. The salt came from a mountain of pure salt several layers in extent and several thousand feet in height. It is situated in the extreme southern part of Nevada, between the 115th and 116th degrees of west longitude. Mr. LAWRENCE says these pieces are not sent as fair specimens, but in his next trip to that region he will undertake to procure a block of a foot-square of such transparency that a newspaper can be read through it.

THE COLORADO COPPER AND LEAD MINES.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has just received a communication from the Surveyor-General of Colorado, in which he says he had just returned from the newly-discovered copper and lead mines, but had found the veins not sufficiently developed to enable him to judge accurately of their value. The copper occurs in the shape of boulders imbedded in feldspar. These boulders are pure carbonate of copper of a fine quality. In some veins the copper is bedded in a raft of decomposed gneiss, differing from the walls of the vein and easily worked with pick. The crops in the Plains had been safely harvested, and were fully equal to an estimate contained in a previous report of the Surveyor-General of the immense productiveness of the country. At least four millions of acres can be cultivated, and thus far the production has fully met the wants of the people.

NEW CHURCH IN WASHINGTON.

The corner-stone of the First Congregational Church was laid in Washington to-day, and Rev. Dr. BOYNTON to-night was installed pastor.

SURVEYOR OF PORTLAND, ME.

CHARLES P. KIMBALL has been appointed Surveyor of Customs for the District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF VIRGINIA.

The National Bank of Virginia has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository for the Treasury, War and Interior Departments.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: FRANCIS A. HALL, Register of the Land Office at Monroe, La.; JAMES F. MCGUIRE, Receiver of Public Money, &c., at Monroe, La.; SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, of Maryland, United States Consul at Hamburg.

PERSONAL.

Senator PATTERSON and Mrs. PATTERSON, son-in-law and daughter of the President, leave here on Saturday for their home in Tennessee, there to remain for two or three weeks.

THE SON OF THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON NOT KILLED.

The numerous anxious friends of the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, whose son was supposed to have been captured and executed by the Liberals in Mexico, will be gratified to learn that letters received from the young man this morning, give evidence of his entire safety.

THE DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL GREGORY.

The following special order has been issued:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866.

The Department announces to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Rear-Admiral FRANCIS H. GREGORY. He died in the City of New-York at 1 o'clock this morning after an illness of a few hours at the age of 77. Though more than 70 years of age at the commencement of the rebellion, Rear-Admiral GREGORY immediately applied for active service, and in July, 1861, was ordered upon arduous and responsible duty, which throughout the war he discharged with signal zeal and ability, and in the closing up of which he was engaged at the time of his death, after more than fifty-seven years of honorable service in the cause of his country. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that at the New-York Navy-yard on the day of his funeral the flags be hoisted at half-mast and thirteen minute guns be fired at meridian.

(Signed,) GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADVICES BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Treaty Between Italy and Austria Concluded.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been finally signed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Cotton market is quiet, with a day's sales of 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15d.

Money Market.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 4.

There is no change in the London money market. Consols are quoted at 89¾ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The following are the prices of American Securities to-day: Eries, 50; Illinois Centrals, 78; U. S. Five-Twenties, 70¾.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

OUR MATAMORAS CORRESPONDENCE

Lamentable Condition of Affairs in Matamoras—Meeting of the Garrison—Declaration of the General and Officers—Conflict of Power along the Rio Grande—A General Recruiting Ordered—Taxes and Requisitions.

MATAMORAS, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1866.

Since the evacuation of our city by the Imperialists and the surrender of the city by MEJIA we have had four different Governors and two *pronunciamientos*, one against Gen. CARVAJAL, who was compelled to fly to Brownsville, and one against Gen. TAPIA, the Governor appointed by JUAREZ. The four Governors are CARVAJAL, well known in the United States, CANALES, the creature of the army: HINAJOSA, who claims to hold his office in virtue of the right CANALES had to transfer it, and TAPIA, the only one who really possesses legitimate powers. Of these four CANALES is now the only remaining one. He was first raised to power by the military insurrection which deposed Gen. CARVAJAL and balked all the schemes laid out by the Liberals in New-York and New-Orleans for the delivery of Mexico and the expulsion of the foreigner. A moment came, however, when his fortune seemed to be on the wane. It was when Gen. TAPIA presented himself clothed by JUAREZ with the power of Governor of the City and State of Tamaulipas. On that occasion CANALES left the city and fled to Brownsville. Before his departure, however, he abdicated in favor of Gen. Don PEDRO HINAJOSA, the military commander of the place in whose hands he left certain instructions, the result of which was soon to be made apparent. A few days after, the officers and soldiers of Matamoras assembled in one of the barracks of the city and addressed the following resolutions, which were soon posted in all parts of the city under the heading of

ACT OF THE GARRISON OF MATAMORAS.

In the heroic Matamoras on the 4th of September, 1866, the constitutional chiefs and officers of this garrison communed in extraordinary *Junta* by the Constitutional General, PEDRO HINAJOSA, with the object of conferring upon the subject of the appointment of Gen. SANTIAGO TAPIA by the President, and upon the powers he, PEDRO HINAJOSA had received from Col. SERVANDO CANALES, who had, on account of sickness, temporarily resigned the office of Governor into his hands. After having maturely deliberated on these two points, the Junta unanimously agreed upon the following:

1. The chiefs and officers of this garrison acknowledge for Governor and Commander-General by *interim*, of this State, Gen. PEDRO HINAJOSA, until the recovery of Col. CANALES, if the latter wishes to resume the office, or until the Constitutional President should definitively point out the person who is to rule over the State.

2. Meanwhile Gen. SANTIAGO TAPIA, will be received in the city with the honor due to his character, rank and services, ackowledging at the same time his appointment as Governor and Commander of the State of Tamaulipas. But, in consideration of the public peace, he will refrain from exercising his power until the President, better advised, should ratify his appointment. This garrison solemnly promises to abide by the definitive resolution of the supreme power.

3. The Constitutional General, PEDRO HINAJOSA, will in the meanwhile maintain the present condition of things such as has been created on the 12th of the last month, as being the only means to secure the union and aggrandizement of the State, until the President, surely informed, resolves to act conformably to the wishes of the people and the prosperity of the State.

4. The President, Gen. TAPIA, and the public, will be immediately acquainted with the present act, which shows the sentiment of obedience the garrison professes for the Supreme Magistrate, as well as the interest taken in the aggrandizement of the State of Tamaulipus, and in the triumph of national independence.

HEROIC, MATAMORAS, Sept. 4, 1866.

[Here follow the signatures.]

Since this declaration was published, SERVANDO CANALES, who had retired to Brownsville, has come back to Matamoras, where his first act has been to send to prison Gen. TAPIA and Gen. HINAJOSA, who, although invested with his confidence, has been accused of having betrayed it, and of having worked solely for his own account.

Matamoras is thus actually under the sway of SERVANDO CANALES. He and the soldiery by whom he was twice raised to power are absolute masters in these regions. The will of JUAREZ, the rival representative of the Republic over the territories which have been wrested from the hands of the Imperialists, is counted for nothing. He can neither enforce his decrees nor protect his partisans. Consequently his influence as President of the Republic can be of no service to the cause he defends; and unless he be supported by an army large enough to confer upon him an authority which he can get by no other means, his presence in Chihuahua, where he is said to occupy a precarious position, will be of no benefit to the common cause. The army commanded by CANALES and CANALES himself have in reality pronounced against him, and so has NEGRETE, who is representing the interests of Gen. ORTEGA in this State, but who declined CANALES' cooperation under pretext that his services could not be accepted without incurring, at the same time, the responsibility of acts of a dubious character. The southern portion of the States watered by the Rio Grande contains actually three pretenders, contending one against the other for supreme power: JUAREZ, whose will is nowhere obeyed; NEGRETE, who is advocating the rights of ORTEGA to the Presidency; and CANALES, who repudiates the pretensions of both, and who is in reality the master of the position. The most powerful man after CANALES is not JUAREZ nor NEGRETE, but the famous bandit, JUAN NEPROMUCENO CORTINA, who is overrunning the country with a band of about five hundred men, and ransoming every ranchero and haciendado.

The system of Government adopted by CANALES is that of a military dictatorship, attended with heavy contributions in specie, produce and cattle, and with a general recruiting of all the able-bodied male portion of the population between the ages of 16 and 60. All persons who do not respond to the appeal he has just made are fined ten or fifteen dollars, according to their income, and the poor who have no money, are compelled to pay the fine in such articles as corn, guns or cattle. Municipalities who are not sending their contingent have to pay $200. The whole scheme is a mere speculation, and has no other object in view than to enrich CANALES and his friends. This is so obvious that every man has a right, according to his decree, to buy substitutes, which, in many instances, are supplied by the agents of the Governor. At the same time the merchants of Matamoras are taxed five, ten, twenty and even forty thousand dollars, according to their means. Those who do not pay are sent to prison, and have their houses occupied by the soldiery. Beside this a daily tax of $27, to contribute to the maintenance of the army, is levied upon the wealthiest inhabitants of the city, who have consequently to provide for a common contribution of $600 a day, and this outside of the personal requisitions to which they are liable by virtue of the arbitrary rule which prevails in Matamoras.

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Movements of the French Troops—Dreams of the Imperialists—Rumors from Paris—Exploration of a Volcano—Railroad Grant—Unjust Treatment of Americans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866.

Up to the present time NAPOLEON has not given any orders, either direct or indirect, countermanding the order for the evacuation of this country by his Expeditionary Corps. DUPIN's command arrived here yesterday, and left for Vera Cruz to-day. The Eighty-first Regiment of the Line are below Orizaba, on the road to Vera Cruz. They left here as I wrote by the English mail, on the 29th ultimo, ostensibly for duty in the Department at Puebla. DUPIN and his command left the Department of San Luis Potosi immediately after Marshal BAZAINE started from the same Department for this city, and arrived seven days later than their Commander-in-Chief.

The Imperialists have indulged in the hope that NAPOLEON would find or make some excuse for not complying with his agreement to withdraw at the time and in the manner indicated. As the 1st of November approaches, they begin to realize that they have indulged in a hallucination, and are endeavoring to console themselves as best the adherents to a "lost cause" may.

RUMORS FROM PARIS.

Every idle rumor from Paris is construed into a favorable circumstance by the insignificantly small party of Imperial Mexicans. Men like Señor Don JOSE MARIA DE LANDA, who were directly instrumental in securing NAPOLEON's intervention in Mexican affairs, are very deeply interested in all the phases of Mexican politics. Such men fear, and they have publicly expressed their fears, that the return of the Liberal or Republican Government will be the signal for the confiscation of their estates and exiling them to some inhospitable portion of sterile Yucatan, where now so many patriotic Liberals are banished to by the monarchical power temporarily residing at and presiding over the "Halls of the Montezumas." A very large majority of the wealthy Mexicans who have been identified with the Imperial farce during the last four years are realizing their property, preparatory to go abroad and view the settlement that must shortly take place here from a secure and hospitable stand-point. Many have already gone.

No great emigration of the *Mochos* may be counted upon, for the adherents of the Empire are very few, and have been growing less and less during the last twelve months.

There are not a dozen families of the capital that are avowed Imperialists, and we allege, after much careful observation, that there are not twenty wealthy men of Mexico who would gather round MAXIMILIAN in an hour of trouble.

So destructive has been the policy pursued by the Emperor while here that it is asserted there is not a merchant, nor even a French dealer, in the country (and there are thousands of French merchants and miners,) who does not desire him to abdicate and evacuate the country.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY.

Commerce is paralyzed. The Government is a bankrupt usurpation, hourly threatened with overwhelming numbers of outraged patriots, who though poorly clad, still more poorly armed, without pay or hope of reward, are gathering round their chieftain's standard, to overwhelm and crush, with one powerful blow, the enemies of their country's liberties and sacred rights.

EXECUTIONS.

The Imperialists have hung and executed by bullet and garrote without trial, they have branded the Liberals as brigands, outlawed them, confiscated their homes and desecrated their land, and no wonder that the friends of the monarchy are fearful and dread the change of Government, that cannot, at the furthest, be postponed until January, 1867.

IDLE HOPES.

We translate from the *L'Estafette* of Saturday last, the following comments, which illustrate in a degree the unsettled future of this country, and the avidity with which the Imperial party seize and enlarge upon rumors favorable to their cause. It says:

"We have heard one other important rumor, which is that one of the celebrated and influential banking-houses of Paris has consented to loan the Emperor MAXIMILIAN $16,000,000, taking for security a large percentage of the incomes of the seaport Custom-houses of this country. Out of this sum the bank is to retain a sufficient amount to secure the payment of the semi-annual interest debts due on the two loans made by the Empire prior to this in the Paris market, and held in France and England. 'The negotiation,' says rumor, 'was started three months since and has been definitely regulated by CARLOTTA since her arrival in France.'

With what is remaining of this loan after reserving a sufficient sum to secure the regular payment of prior loans, we can have soldiers, arms and munitions of war. With it we can count on raising 20,000 men.

These 20,000 Mexican soldiers, well armed and equipped and properly commanded, will enable us to hold the territory after NAPOLEON's disoccupation, and sustain a campaign inaugurated for recovering the lost ground and securing pacification in the North.

To combat the Liberals, recover the frontiers and the ports lately lost is no insignificant undertaking. When we shall have these recovered, peace general throughout the land, then we can go to work to construct railroads, pay taxes without ruining us, give our attention to home improvements and indulge in pleasures.

This is good; but we are reminded that we are indulging in dreams based upon a mere rumor. We shall be glad to hear the rumor confirmed, and until then we remind our readers that the situation is becoming deplorable—actually alarming."

MOURNFUL FOREBODINGS.

The tone of the Imperial Press is very mournful. Not a day passes without rumors of the pronouncing against the Empire of influential leaders, the evacuation of cities and the gathering of the Liberals.

FINANCIAL.

The Government, in imitation of the Liberal and Republican Presidents, announces that it will now sell, through the Minister of Finance, drafts at a small discount on the Vera Cruz Custom-house, which shall be receivable there for their face value on presentation for payment of duties. The merchants, however, have been bitten too badly in former times, by dealing in these Custom-house bonds, and now will not touch them. When the Republican Governments offered their bonds, and no buyers presented themselves, they seized the coin of large houses, leaving their bonds as a recompense. *Suego, luego*, and this same resort may be made by our Imperial Government. By the appearance of things around us, it is a strong case of *Quien sabe*, if even more severe measures than this are not employed soon.

POPOCATAPETL.

This immense slumbering volcano has been recently reëxplored by a party, at the head of which was Señor Don JUAN MUGICA. They report the crater accessible and inhabitable. Millions of tons of sulphur are lying in there, and in many places in a pure state. It can be carried to the summit of the volcano, and from thence to the base of that eternally snow-crowned mountain, at an expense of only 50 cents the hundred pounds. The value of 100 pounds here is $10. The shortest distance through the base of this gigantic and snow-topped volcano is 38 miles. The crater could easily accommodate the Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia with all their parks and drives. The Indians have been until now the only curiosity-seekers bold enough to enter into the vast recesses of this great crater. No doubt further explorations will bring to light very many highly interesting facts. In December a party of scientific men are to visit the crater and thoroughly explore it. They are mostly students and teachers in the School of Mines of this city. The writer has an invitation to join them, which he will avail himself of, and if the great Popocatepetl gives us back to the world again, I will give the TIMES a description of this wonder of Mexico, and doubtless the grandest undescribed and unexplored wonder of our continent.

RAILROAD GRANT.

The Government has given to Señor Don ESOBIO SOLER the exclusive privilege of building a railroad from the City of San Luis Potosi to Tampico, or the headwaters of the River Tamesi, *via* Tula, in Tamaulipas. The privilege is exclusive for the term of fifty years.

The Imperial Mexican Railroad has not been opened to travel, as promised. Mr. LLOYD, the director, has been too busy attending to the gas-works and other privileges, to accommodate his company or the mercantile community of Mexico, including the railroad, which he dishonors by being connected with it as its manager. Any boss track-layer of the New-York Central or Erie Railroad, if possessed of only one-half the intelligence and skill that some of them have, could have had this railroad in excellent running order a distance of 136 miles east from this city 18 months ago.

THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor returned from Cuernavaca yesterday. To-day his Cabinet will meet him at his castle of Chapultepec, to consider some highly important affairs. It is rumored that he has under consideration the question of inviting SANTA ANNA to Mexico, for the purpose of creating a colonial department out of the frontier States, and making him Captain-General and Governor of Mexico.

The Minister of finance has gone to the extreme end in dealing with the Escandon affair. I wrote you per Spanish mail of the seizure of silver in his vaults, at 10 A. M. on Monday, the 3d inst., by order of M. FRIANT, the Minister. One of ESCANDON's residences was sold at public auction. The house was sold to Don FRANCISCO RIVAS for $45,000; a coach and pair of horses, worth $6,000, were purchased for $1,500. The house is valued at $130,000. The reason of the low price is that few men in the capital are desperate enough to incur the ill will of ANTONIA ESCANDON or his brother, MANUEL ESCANDON. The latter, who is owner of this property, has not been seen since the 20th ultimo. It is rumored that he took a million and a half in specie to the camp of REGULES, and that MAXIMILIAN is indebted to his nonsensical persecution for the approximation to the capital of the Liberal armies of REGULES and JUAN ALVEREZ.

SOMETHING OF A ROW.

On the 2d inst., the Emperor's grand Austrian band gave a concert at the San Cosme Tivoli, which ended in a most disgraceful row. An Austrian Colonel gave an order that the band should not play any German national airs. The band is strictly a German band, some of its members being Belgians, several Prussians, and among them some very staunch supporters of Prussia. The band did play German national airs, and the Colonel and a few of his friends endeavored to force them to desist. There being about an equal number on both sides, the military had to be called to quell the fight.

TREATMENT OF AMERICANS.

The *Pajaro Verde*, of this city, advises the Emperor to refuse foreigners land who wish to settle here; to imitate Cuba in compelling a twenty or thirty days quarantine of all American vessels and steamers, and to withdraw his decree granting religious liberty and freedom of the Press.

Four American citizens are now confined in Castle Ulloa, off Vera Cruz, on the charge of being conspirators against the Government. Dr. BARKER, the fifth, one of the number arrested, committed suicide a few days since. Americans just up from Vera Cruz say that our temporary Vice-Consul there refuses to take any action in the matter. There has been one great drawback to American interests in this country during the last fifteen years, and that is the indifference of our Consular representatives. There is only one American name representing us in the country—that is the Consul-General, FRANK CHASE, at Tampico. We have Frenchmen, Prussians and Austrians—men who know more and seem to care more for French and German than American interests.

LAZADO has issued another proclamation, in which he declares himself an enemy of the Empire. The 12,000 stands of arms he had at Tepec have been distributed among the Indians of Sonora and Sinaloa.

Don MIERY TERAN, of Vera Cruz, is with the Liberals of that State. He was connected with a conspiracy there, but escaped from his pursuers.

The Indians of the State of Yucatan have pronounced against the Empire, and are giving serious trouble to the Imperialists, who are talking of abandoning that State altogether.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

A new opera company, under the direction of Segñor A. RONCARI, is advertised to arrive at Vera Cruz by the French steamer *Panama*, due there to-day. We see that the celebrated prima donna, CATTINARI; prima donna MARIETTA SCHIANONI, and tenor, ROCCO, are members of this new company. The Italian Opera Company of BIACHI is now on its return to the Capital, from a tour through the interior.

Next week JOAQUIN ARJONA's Madrid Dramatic Company leave this city for Puebla. It is the most talented Company that has ever visited this country.

Senorita MENDEZ, the leading star at the principal theatre, is drawing crowded houses. This old theatre is again the popular one of Mexico. The people prefer to attend this on account of its being the National Theatre, when the plays are reproduced that JUAREZ, ORTEGO, MERALIS, and many strong and influential liberals used to delight in. The *Teatro Imperial* is the second best to no theatrical building on the Continent, but the *Imperial* is obnoxious to the majority of theatre patrons.

Circular from the Secretary of Legation—No One Authorized to Issue Bonds.

MEXICAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1866.

The Minister of the Mexican Republic having been informed that some parties represent themselves authorized to make contracts or issue bonds in behalf of said Republic, the public is hereby cautioned and respectfully notified that no contract of any kind, nor any bonds purporting to be concluded or issued in this country in behalf of Mexico, are or can ever be considered valid and binding on the Mexican Republic, unless they be approved by its Minister accredited near the Government of the United States—this condition being in accordance with specific instructions received from the Mexican Government.

IGNACIO MARISCAL,
Secretary of the Legation.

WHY THE CIRCULAR WAS ISSUED.

The official letter from the Mexican Legation was issued in consequence of the attempt of several parties in New-York to put spurious bonds on the market, which has a tendency to injure the Liberal cause. There is but one authorized agent in the United States making purchases for the Republic of Mexico, and he acts under the only power recognized by our Government, and under the instruction and approval of the Mexican Minister, Señor ROMERO.

The only financial agents of the Republic of Mexico are J. W. CORLIES & Co.

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Rights and Duties of Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The following law, passed by the Congress of the United States of Colombia, is published for the information of those it may concern:

[Translation.]

LAW DEFINING THE STATUS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF FOREIGNERS.

The Congress of the United States of Colombia decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Foreigners, transient or domiciled, shall enjoy in the territory of the Union the guarantees mentioned in article 15 of the Constitution, without any limitation other than those prescribed by international law in cases of foreign war.

ART. 2. Foreigners domiciled in the United States of Colombia, and not simply transient, according to international law and usages, and who have not been naturalized in conformity to section 3, article 31 of the Constitution, shall enjoy the same civil rights and guarantees and be subject to the same obligations as to person and property as Colombians.

ART. 3. Foreigners thus domiciliated shall nevertheless enjoy the exemptions to which they may be entitled by public treaties, and the same which Colombians under the same circumstances may enjoy by the laws and customs of the country to which the foreigners may belong.

ART. 4. The declaration of a foreigner before a political authority of the country of his intention to become domiciliated in it shall be sufficient to bring him within the provisions of Article 2.

ART. 5. The following circumstances shall be held as presumptions of a foreigner's intention to become domiciliated in the United States of Colombia.

1. Voluntary and continued residence within the Territory of the Union for more than four years without being clothed with a diplomatic or consular character, or being the agent or acting on commission for others residing in a foreign country.

2. No voluntary acquisition, accompanied by possession of the same, of real estate in the Territory of the Union, provided the owner shall reside in the country.

3. Residence in the Territory of the Union as a merchant and having an established home, except in cases of agents of, and those acting on commission for others resident in foreign countries.

4. Marriage with a native of the country and voluntary and fixed residence in it for more than two continuous years.

5. The voluntary acceptance and discharge of the duties of any post in the public service of the country.

ART. 6. The foregoing presumptions will render a foreigner liable to the tributes and contributions which this law imposes on Colombians, until it be made to appear before the authorities that under the same circumstances the laws of the country to which the foreigner may belong give to Colombians the exceptions claimed by the foreigner.

ART. 7. Foreigners, not domiciled, or transients, shall be exempt from all burdens or personal tributes, employments, military services, forced loans or exactions in time of peace or war, saving the burdens recognized by international right or usage. But if the laws or usages of a foreign country shall subject Colombians not domiciled or transient to any of the burdens named in this article, the exemptions in favor of the foreigner shall cease.

ART. 8. Foreigners not clothed with a diplomatic character, who shall lose their character of neutrals by voluntarily taking part in the civil or national strifes of the country, shall be deemed in the same situation as natives, before the law, to the effect of bearing the burdens resulting from a state of war, both as to their persons and property.

ART. 9. The law of April 19, 1865, "defining the status, rights and duties of foreigners," is hereby repealed.

Done at BOGOTA, June 13, 1866.
(Signed)
AQUILIO PANA, President of the Senate;
JULIAN TRUJILLO,
President of the House of Representatives;
AURELIAN GONZALES,
Secretary of the Senate;
FRANCISCO V. DE LA ESPRIELLO,
Secretary of the House of Representatives.
BOGOTA, June 21, 1866.

Let the foregoing be published and executed.
(L. S.) J. C. DE MOSQUERO.
JOSE M. ROJAS GARRIDO, Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Relations.

FROM TEXAS.

The Burning of Brenham—Message of Gov. Throckmorton.

From the Galveston *News* we have the following report of proceedings in the Texas Senate, Sept. 14:

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, and upon motion of Senator MCDADE, was taken up and read:

STATE OF TEXAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUSTIN, Sept. 13, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I regret to inform you that on the night of the 7th inst. the town of Brennam was set on fire, which resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property. From information received through gentlemen of the highest respectability, based upon the sworn statements of citizens of unquestioned veracity, there is no doubt of the fact that the fire was the work of United States soldiers stationed in the vicinity of the town. As soon as I received information of the burning, knowing that Gen. WRIGHT had left Galveston, I telegraphed to Major LATHROP, at Houston, that I wished him to go at once to Brenham and investigate the whole affair, and also requested him to communicate my dispatch to the commanding officer at Galveston. I was promptly answered by Major LATHROP and Lieut.-Col. MASON, of Galveston. The latter was expected to go to Brenham on Monday's train, but I learn there was no connection, and he failed to reach there. I doubt not, however, that he is there before this time.

Inclosed I send you a memorial of the citizens who were the sufferers by the fire. And in response to their request I would recommend that your honorable body appoint a Joint Committee whose duty it should be to proceed at once to Brenham, with authority to take testimony as to the origin of the fire, the amount of property destroyed and the value of the same in order that the whole subject may be laid before the authorities of the General Government. As soon as I was informed of the occurrence, knowing the excitement likely to be aroused, and fearing imprudence on the part of thoughtless persons, I directed that the Sheriff should summons a sufficient number of discreet persons to aid the civil authorities in preserving order. I am much gratified that the citizens of Brenham have acted with prudence and propriety, Such a course of conduct will insure a speedy investigation and a redress, as far as it is possible, of wrong committed.

I have every confidence that the commanding officers of the district and in this military department will see that justice is done our people, and that those under their command who violate the laws shall not go unpunished. I will request the removal of this company from Brenham, and ask that such of the parties charged with the burning as can be identified, shall be delivered to the proper authorities for trial.

J. W. THROCKMORTON,
Governor of Texas.

The following memorial is signed by about forty leading citizens, and is followed by a statement of losses, which we give:

To His Excellency, J. W. Throckmorton, Governor of Texas:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the town of Brenham, in the County of Washington, and State of Texas, respectfully shows:

That on the night of the 7th inst., a large amount of property, situated in Brenham, owned by them, the description and value of which will be found in the annexed statement, was fired and utterly destroyed by a party of Federal soldiers stationed there.

Your memorialists show this act of incendiarism was done not by irresponsible privates alone, but with the full knowledge, and as your memorialists believe, by the express orders of the Federal officer commanding the troops and the post; and that since its commission he has justified the act in retaliation, as he alleges, for an assault upon some of his men by other citizens of Brenham; and your memorialists show that this officer has taken no steps for the arrest or punishment of the offenders.

Your memorialists show that they are law-abiding citizens, deeply interested in the stability of the Government, and in the peace and quiet of the community in which they live; that they were in nowise concerned in the alleged assault upon the Federal soldiers, and that they had uttered no word and done no act to provoke the wanton destruction of property.

Wherefore, your memorialists request your Excellency to lay the matter before the honorable Legislature now in session, with a view to obtaining an investigation of the facts connected with the destruction of their property, that they may be presented in the authentic and authoritative form to his Excellency the President of the United States, in order that they may obtain redress for the destruction of their property, and the community for the outrage which it has sustained.

J. A. Randle, Emil Neumann, J. T. Norris, Norris & McNease, Compton Brothers, J. B. Campbell, H. Hellman, D. Gotlieb, J. P. Pressley, N. B. Roff, Morris Gans, Mira Crumpler, Samuel Gans, Sam Levinson, J. L. Watkins & Co., Louis Hellman, McGary & Roff, D. L. McGary, Francis D. Allen, V. Little, of South Carolina, per C. R. Breedlove, agent; J. M. Ouins, Chas. Stevenson, Henry Ludlow, John Stevenson, H. P. Allen, J. B. Wilkins, A. Boyle.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, CHARACTER AND VALUE OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE IN BRENHAM ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 7.

COMPTON BROTHERS, general stock of merchandise, with a book of accounts and notes, estimated at $25,000; H. HELLMAN, general stock of merchandise, valued at $20,000; JOHN B. WILKINS, stock of general merchandise, valued at $9,000; D. GOTLIEB, stock of general merchandise, valued at $2,000; LOUIS HELLMAN, furniture and household goods, valued at $600; MORRIS GANS, stock of clothing, notes, &c., valued at $700; J. L. WATKINS & CO., stock of drugs, accounts, books and notes, valued at $15,000; SAM. GANS, stock of general merchandise, valued at $600; FRANCIS D. ALLEN, stock of books, stationery and accounts, valued at $5,000; EMILE NEUMANN, stock of books and stationery, valued at $2,500; N. F. CAMPBELL, stock of saddles and saddle materials, valued at $500; [illegible] & ROFF, building burned, bar furniture [illegible] valued at $5,000; J. B. CAMPBELL, stock of liquors, bar furniture, building and fixtures, value $1,600; MCGARRY & ROFF, *Banner* printing office, press, printing materials, account books, &c.; D. L. MCGARY, law books, office papers and furniture, value $500; J. M. OUINS, law library, office furniture, notes, accounts, &c., value $2,500; SAM. LEVINSON, book accounts, value $4,500; V. LITTLE & CO., one building burned, value $2,000; MRS. D. B. CRUMPLER, injury to hotel building and furniture from fire, estimated at $2,000; CHARLES STEVENSON, medical books and instruments, bedding and clothing, value $1,000; JOHN STEVENSON, trunk of clothing and books, value $200; R. D. CRAIG, trunk of clothing, value $150; WYATT & MCCROCKLIN, bar furniture and billiard tables, &c., value $1,500; HENRY LUDLOW, clothing, $100; H. P. ALLEN, clothing, &c., value $150; A. BOYLE, clothing, &c., value $150.

Dispatches from Gov. Throckmorton—Action of Gen. Sheridan.

Correspondence of the Houston Telegraph.

AUSTIN, Monday, Sept. 24, 1866.

A telegram was received by Gov. THROCKMORTON from Gen. SHERIDAN. Gen. SHERIDAN orders Col. MASON not to suffer the arrest of himself, or soldiers, and says he will institute a new investigation.

The following has been dispatched to Gen. SHERIDAN:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, Sept. 22, 1866.
Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding District of the Gulf, New-Orleans:

GENERAL: Your telegram is received. Everything shall be done to allay excitement. A committee of discreet men have been sent to examine and report upon the Brenham affair. Their report will be sent to you. I have telegraphed to Judge SHEPHERD, at Brenham, that no arrests of soldiers be made. I rely upon you to see justice done. You shall have my earnest support. General, judge not hastily. I think a great wrong has been done these people. The evidence as taken by Col. MASON does not fully sustain his conclusions. I beg you to send Maj. SMITH and his men elsewhere, and put others there instead.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) J. W. THROCKMORTON.

The following is the telegram to Judge SHEPHERD, at Brenham:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, Sept. 22, 1866.
To Hon. J. E. Shepherd, Brenham:

A dispatch has been received from Gen. SHERIDAN. He directs Major SMITH to permit no arrests of his men. He asks me to assist in allaying the excitement, promises a new and full investigation, and says he will do all in his power to satisfy the ends of justice in every case. Have no soldiers arrested. Let us be patient and prudent! Justice will come!

(Signed) J. W. THROCKMORTON.

TEXAS.

The Inhabitants of Brenham to be Disarmed—Good Advice to the Freedmen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Sailed, steamer *Concordia*, for Boston.

Capt. SMITH, Commandant at Brenham, Texas, who was charged with the knowledge of the burning of the town, has issued an order for the disarming of all the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and in effect declared martial law. He states that the cases of outrages to freedmen being on the increase he intends to render every assistance to the Bureau Agent in order that justice may be done the freedmen, and the guilty parties brought to justice.

Gen. KIDDER has issued a circular to Sub-Assistant Commissioners in Texas to make tours in their respective districts and exhort the freedmen who work for wages to a faithful and just fulfillment of their contracts, and those working for a portion of the crops to diligence in securing the results of their Summer's labor. He advises the employers of freedmen to deal with them in the settlement of their accounts in a fair and equitable manner.

There were six yellow fever deaths yesterday and nine by cholera.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Agricultural and Mechanical Fair—Trotting Match.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The second annual Fair of the Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute terminated this evening with a trotting match for a premium of $500. The first heat was won by *Mountain Maid*; time, 2:24¾. The second heat was won by *Fanny Allen*; time, 2:27. In the third heat both horses came in abreast. The fourth and fifth heats were won by *Fanny Allen*; time, 2:27 and 2:27¾.

INDIANA.

Political Demonstration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The grand Army of the Republic, in connection with the Republican organization, made a demonstration here to-night, consisting of a torch-light procession, in which almost all the mechanical trades and associations were represented. A large number of business houses and private residences were brilliantly illuminated. After the street demonstration a meeting was organized in Circle Park. Addresses were made by JAMES E. MURDOCH and other speakers.

NEW-JERSEY.

Nominations.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The following nominations to the State Senate have been made by the Republicans:

Burlington County—JOHN B. HASKINSON.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 4.

JAMES L. HAYES, of this city, has been nominated by the Republicans for Senator from Essex County, and F. W. RICORD renominated for Sheriff.

The Union County Democratic Convention have nominated JAMES CLARK, of Plainfield, for State Senator.

MONTANA.

Large Arrivals of Gold at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The steamer *Jenny Brown*, from Montana, arrived at St. Joseph on Tuesday, with about one million dollars in gold dust on freight and in the hands of the passengers.

Yesterday the steamer *Suiada* arrived at the same place with a million and a half in treasure, besides a large amount in the hands of the passengers.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Queen Emma—The Siberian Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Queen EMMA is visiting the fortifications in the harbor to-day as the guest of the Collector of the Port.

A letter from the Western Union Extension Telegraph party dated St. Michael's, Northwest Coast, Aug. 20, says: "The ships from San Francisco have not yet arrived, but they are expected daily. The telegraph employes have had no direct news from the outer world for more than a year. Col. KENNICOTT, the leader of the St. Michael's party, died suddenly at Milato Bay last May. The remainder of the party are well. Stores are plenty, and Russian officers have treated the party with great kindness and hospitality."

Three State Conventions are now in session at Carson, Nevada, namely: The Union State Convention, the Johnson Union Convention, and the Democratic State Convention.

Mr. H. W. CARPENTER, President of the California State Telegraph Company, is among the passengers who arrived on the steamer *Golden City* to-day.

One hundred thousand pounds of Fall clip wool sold last week at 14c.@16c. per pound.

Wheat is firm at $1 50@$1 55 per 100 pounds.

Arrived ship *Victoria Cross*, BAILLERE, from Glasgow.

Mining stocks are dull. Challar, $118; Yellow Jacket, $742; Imperial, $84; Ophir, $190; Savage, $1,130.

Legal tenders unchanged.

COLES BASHFORD has been elected Delegate to Congress, from Arizona, by a majority of 300.

The Nevada Conventions—Spanish Fleet at Tahiti—San Francisco Wheat Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 4.

A Carson, Nevada, dispatch says no nomination has been made in either of the three Conventions. Each is waiting for the other.

The ship *Alice*, from Tahiti, brings news to Aug. 7. The Spanish fleet had sailed with the exception of the *Matura*, which it was said would sail in four days afterward for Manilla under sealed orders.

The wheat market is firm. Very choice sold to-day at $1 60 per 100 pounds. Rio Coffee is quoted at 23½c.

Mining shares are flat. Empire Mill, 70; Chollar Potosi, 116; Imperial, 83; Yellow Jacket, 735. Legal-Tenders, 70¾.

Proposed Monument—Coroner's Verdict—Queen Emma.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 4.

A committee has been appointed to raise funds to erect a monument to the memory of the veterans of the California Hundred Battalion.

The Coroner's inquest, held over the victims of the explosion on the steamer *Julia*, returned the usual verdict: "Nobody to blame."

The steamer *Golden City* brings 259,000 Mexican dollars. 1,260 sacks of prime wheat were sold yesterday at $1 60 per 100 pounds—an extreme figure.

Queen EMMA was accompanied in her excursion yesterday by Gen. HALLECK, Gov. LOWE, Surveyor SHANNON and other dignitaries, both civil and military. Salutes were fired at Point San Jose, and an exhibition of shell practice given at Fort Point.

The Buffalo and Washington Railroad—The Western New-York Dental Association.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Western New-York Dental Association held its annual session here this week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. R. G. SNOW, of Buffalo, President; Dr. F. FRENCH, of Rochester, Vice-President; Dr. G. C. DABOLL, of Buffalo, Secretary; Dr. J. E. REGNA, of Rochester, Treasurer. The next semi-annual meeting will be held in Rochester, in May, 1867.

An election for Directors of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad was held here yesterday afternoon. Sixty stockholders voted, representing $325,000 worth of stock.

The weather here is very cool.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE CABLE.

The Cable Laid Across the Straits of Northumberland.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The cable across the Straits of Northumberland, connecting New-Brunswick with Prince Edwards' Island, was successfully laid by the steamer *Medway* on Tuesday last.

The *Medway* and *Terrible* then steamed immediately for England.

The St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The crowd at the Fair to-day was greater than that on any preceding day or at any other Fair held by this Association. The number of persons present was fully 50,000. The receipts at the gates were about $20,000. The principal exhibitions in the ring were of roadster stallions, five years old and over, for a premium of $150, and there were 16 entries from Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and other Western States. The first premium was awarded to *Bashaw, Jr.*, owned by STORR & BEATTY, of Tipton, Iowa; the second to *G. W. Wymore*, of Clay County, Mo.

The first premium for four-year old stallions was given to *Young Draco*, belonging to WM. CHRISTY, of St. Louis. Following this the main feature of the day was the contest for $1,000 for trotting stallions to harness, which was won by *Pilot Temple*, belonging to S. S. GRANT, of St. Louis.

The display of agricultural implements is the finest ever exhibited here, embracing machines from nearly all the Western and some of the Eastern States. The exhibition of fruits, farm products, machinery, mechanics' tools, fine arts, &c., is also very fine. The Fair in every respect is a grand success.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Southern loyalists.

Markets are generally unchanged.

Suicides.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The wife of JOHN D. WAGER, of Ghent, in this county, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging herself in an outhouse. She had been laboring under a depression of spirits for some time, and had frequently threatened to take her own life.

A gentleman of this city, whose name is withheld for prudential reasons, was married on Tuesday evening and attempted to commit suicide the same night by cutting his throat with a razor. His recovery is doubtful.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 4.

MOSES B. WILLIAMS, Sr., a member of the firm of J. D. & M. WILLIAMS, wholesale liquor dealers, shot himself at his residence in Brookline, and died this morning.

Tragedy at Coeyman's Hollow N. Y.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 4.

A sad tragedy occurred at Coeyman's Hollow, in this county to-day. A man named JUDSON PALMER having eloped with the daughter of ARCHIBALD STEPHENS, a wealthy farmer, STEPHENS followed them, and meeting in the house of a mutual friend both drew pistols and began firing at each other. STEPHENS was shot dead, and PALMER was wounded in the head, but not so badly but that he was able to ride off with the girl in his wagon.

The Hartford Bond Robbery.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The twenty thousand dollars' worth of Government bonds stolen from the vaults of the Hartford National Bank has been traced to the Teller of the Bank. He claims to have sold the bonds for a stranger, who left them with him for the purpose. An investigation is progressing.

The Indiana State Fair.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Indiana State Fair has been in progress during the week. Owing to the late wet weather the display was not as fine as at former fairs. The show of sheep, however, was very fine, and the mechanical department and fine arts were fully represented. The crowd in attendance to-day was immensely large—estimated at 25,000.

Prize Fight.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 4.

A prize fight for $200 came off at Squantum, at daylight on Wednesday morning, between GEORGE ROOKE and THOMAS HUSSEY, two young Englishmen. ROOKE was declared the victor, after fourteen rounds had been fought.

Cholera.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 4.

There have been seven deaths from cholera during the last twenty-four hours.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Fifteen cases of, and eight deaths by cholera are reported to-day.

Fire at Florence, Ala.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 4.

A fire at Florence, Ala., on the 30th ult., destroyed dwellings, stores, &c. Loss $50,000.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 4.

At 3:30 this afternoon a fire broke out at the cotton-mill of C. WETZENFELDER, in Manayunk. Loss about $7,000; covered by insurance.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 4.

In the Court of Appeals the day calendar for Friday, Oct. 5, is:

Nos. 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, and 204.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Unconditional Union men held a grand demonstration here to-night. There was a mass meeting in Monument-square and a torch-light procession, making a very fine display of music and fireworks. Among the devices in the procession were two monitors firing a salute. Senator CRESWELL, J. J. STUART and others spoke at the meeting.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 4.

FLOUR—Sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 25@$11 50 for Extra State, $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, $12 50@$13 for Western Spring Bakers', $14@$14 50 for Western Double Extra. WHEAT—Sales 50,000 bushels, opening at $2 08 for No. 2 Chicago and No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, and closing 2c.@3c. lower. CORN—90,000 bush., opening at 80c. on canal, at 82½@83c. on spot, and closed with sales to arrive at 81c.@81½c. OATS—Old Chicago, 46½c.; sales 14,000 bushels, and 37,000 bushels New Chicago at 51c. BARLEY—3,000 bushels Canada, in port and to arrive, at $1 25; 2,000 bushels inferior State, on track, at $1 15. RYE—No. 1 Chicago, $1. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—11,866 bbls. Flour, 196,837 bushels Wheat, 37,154 bushels Oats, 2,188 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—72,129 bushels Wheat, 121,800 bushels Corn, 13,600 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley, 15,896 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 4.

FLOUR declined 10c.@25c., closing active. WHEAT unsettled, at $2 11@$2 12 for No. 1, and $1 78@$1 96 for No. 2. CORN active, and advanced ½c.; sales at 63½c. for No. 1, and 61½c.@62c. for No. 2. OATS steady, at 33½c.@34c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet. FREIGHTS declined ½c.@1c. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 123,000 bushels Wheat, 11,500 bushels Corn, 83,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—10,500 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 79,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 4.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,800 bbls. WHEAT scarce; sales, by sample, 2,700 bushels Chicago Spring, at $2 20. CORN scarce and quiet; sales, 4,500 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 88c.@89c. BARLEY dull; sales, 12,000 bushels prime Toronto, at $1 30, and 14,000 bushels State, at $1 20, part to arrive. RYE and other grains scarce and quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. LAKE IMPORTS—35,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—6,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Oct. 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, Winter 2½c. and Spring 1c. better; sales new white Michigan at $2 75½@$2 77; Amber do. $2 65½@$2 68; No. 1 Spring $2 37. CORN—buyers and sellers apart; small sales No. 1 mixed 71c.@71½c., and 72c. asked at close. OATS lower; sales at 41c. Lake freights unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 4.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. WHISKY steady at $2 33, in bond. MESS PORK dull but firm at $32 75. LARD in fair demand at 17c. GOLD 147.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Cotton Crop of 1866—The Causes of Its Failure—White Laborers Can Produce Cotton—Its Profits to Families who will Raise Cotton by Their Own Labor—Emigration of all Classes Desired by the Southern People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is generally admitted, now that the cotton crop of 1866 will fall below one million of bales—my opinion based upon actual observation in Louisiana and Mississippi, and information of a reliable character from other States, is that it will not exceed *seven hundred thousand bales.*

THE CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE.

Cotton planting this year was commenced under all the disadvantages of disorganized labor, dilapidated improvements on plantations, buildings in many cases destroyed, fences gone, fields grown up with weeds and grass, neither stock, farming utensils, provisions or forage on them—everything to be supplied; good fresh cotton seed difficult to obtain, and selling high, which caused large quantities of old seed to be thrown on the market that were unsound or had lost their vitality by age. The freedmen refused to contract till February and March; the consequences were that preparations for planting commenced very late; plowing was badly done, owing to the condition of the land, and the young, unbroke mules, which were generally used. A very large portion of the crop was planted on four furrows thrown together hastily, leaving the middles unbroke. The Winter months were unusually wet, but from the 1st of April till the 1st June, it rained almost incessantly, making it impossible to use the plow or hoe to advantage on the fields that had been planted. A large portion of the crop was planted in May and June, from one to two months later than the usual time for planting. The early cotton on the 1st of June was smothered with grass and weeds, the plants stunted and unhealthy. The ground which had been plowed was packed and close, but a large portion remained unbroke; cultivation was tedious and imperfect. As soon as the ground dried after this long rainy spell, it became so hard that neither plow nor hoe would penetrate it, except where it had been recently worked. The drouth which commened about the 1st of June, continued till the 20th of August. The cotton plant grows in a good season from eight to ten inches high by 1st of June; from four to six feet high by 1st August, with branches three feet long, all loaded with bolls, blossoms and squares or buds. It requires some rain while it is making stalk and fruiting. This year it had none—but growing in hard ground, without moisture, it did not reach half the usual size, and could not have the usual crop on it. In August the army worm made its appearance in a very large district of country, and stripped the cotton of its leaves. I will remark here, that in a good season when the cotton has been planted at the proper time, the well cultivated, with a luxuriant growth, the army or cotton worm does not reduce the crop more than one quarter. About the 20th of August, the rains commenced again, and continued almost daily till the 20th of September, and were very general throughout the South. The large number of bolls which had come to maturity were prevented from opening and rotted. Cotton hanging out of the bolls, or much of it, dropped on the ground and was lost, and that remaining sprouted the seed, thus giving the finishing blow to the planter's prospect.

THE ADVANTAGE OF PLANTING NEXT YEAR.

Owing to the disasters of this year very few planters will clear expenses, and but few will be able to plant next year without the aid of borrowed capital. Many will be discouraged and will quit; and, altogether, the present prospect is, that less land will be planted than was this year. The consequence will be, labor will be cheaper and more abundant, plantations being in better repair and better condition for cultivation, with the freedmen generally on them, and stock inured to work, with farming implements ready for use, preparations for planting can be commenced the first of January or sooner, and everything can be put in good order for making a full crop. Such a season as the past planters of fifty years' experience never saw before, and it is not likely to be followed by another very soon. The freedmen have worked better this year than was expected, and it is to hoped they will improve as they learn to appreciate their obligations as hired laborers. The price of cotton will be higher owing to the failure of this crop, and the world will attribute our failure to the free labor and the army worm, and it will be as hard to convince it next year that we will make a large crop as it was this; that we would make a small one.

WHITE LABOR CAN PRODUCE COTTON—ITS PROFITS TO FAMILIES EMIGRATING TO THE COTTON STATES.

After an experience of thirty years as a cotton planter, and abundant opportunities for observing white labor cultivating cotton, I feel no hesitation in saying that white laborers can produce cotton and enjoy good health, and can by a judicious course make it remunerative while undergoing acclimation.

White persons emigrating to the South, by observing the following rules, can make a half crop the first year without much risk of sickness:

In the months of April and May, the Summer months, and September and October, they should go to their work before sunrise, taking before going out a cup of coffee or tea, or light breakfast; remain in the field till 10 o'clock; lay up from 10 to 4, and work the balance of the day. This would give about seven hours per day for work, in which they could cultivate five acres of cotton and three of corn to the hand, beside raising vegetables, poultry and stock.

The outfit required for a family of seven, say husband and wife and five children between the ages of 10 and 20 years, would be as follows:

Two medium sized mules—cost about	$300
One two-horse wagon and harness	125
Two plows and gear	25
Six hoes	6
Two axes	4
One hundred and twenty bushels corn for bread and forage	120
Bacon or pork	120
Two barrels of flour	20
Incidental expenses	100
Rent of forty acres of upland, $1 50 per acre	60
Total	$880

PRODUCTION.

Twenty-five acres of cotton, (hill land,) 12½ bales, at 35 cents—worth	$1,750
Fifteen acres of corn, 25 bushels per acre—375 bushels. Value of the crop	$2,125
Profits first year	$1,245

I would advise emigrants to go in companies. There are plantations of from 500 to 1,000 acres of cleared land, with good gins and house room for as many persons as can cultivate them. They can be hired or purchased at low prices. Stock of all kinds can be raised at small expense. The pasturage is good generally nine months of the year, and even in the Winter months cattle and hogs can live without the expense of feeding. After the first year a judicious and thrifty planter can raise double as much cotton as I have estimated for the first year, and make it nearly all clear gain. I have known in several instances on the alluvial lands white men to cultivate and gather fifteen bales of cotton to the hand.

EMIGRATION OF ALL CLASSES DESIRED BY THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

It is the wish of all intelligent Southern men that all classes should emigrate to the South. We would welcome the man of capital, the laboring man or the mechanic. I have a wide acquaintance in the South, with all classes and I do not know a man scarcely who would discourage emigration. I can cite those who wish to come South to a hundred Northern men living in all directions from Vicksburg, Mississippi—some in Louisiana, others in the Yazoo Valley, on the Big Black River, in fact, in almost every neighborhood; they are all living peacefully unmolested and without fear of interruption. The intercourse between business men of the two sections is almost invariably conducted with courtesy. There are no political meetings, stump speeches or political preachers in the rural districts of the South to create riots or disturbances. The old citizens are all engaged in some pursuit by which they hope to support their families or restore their shattered fortunes. It is true there is not much social intercourse between families of the two sections, and perhaps it is as well for the present that there should not be. Ladies are not always as prudent as men, and they might discuss subjects that would open the wounds of one section or the other, which are fast healing over, and only require the removal of irritating causes to be perfectly cured.

For the reliability of my statements I will refer to Gov. B. G. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, Ex-Gov. W. L. SHARKEY; R. M. JOHNSTON, President Exchange Bank, Columbia, South Carolina; Dr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, late of Natchez, Mississippi, at present a resident of New-York City; Dr. MORRIS EMANUEL, President of the Southern Railroad, and Gen. SAMUEL THOMAS, late Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi, now of Washington.

Parties desiring information on any of the above subjects may address me at Vicksburgh, Miss.

J. R. D. BOWMAN.

and Messrs. LEES & WALLER, New-York.

POTITICAL AFFAIRS.

GEORGIA.

Radical Slanders on the South—The True State of Feeling—The Conservative Mass Meeting at New-York—Financial Distress—Public Meetings in Favor of Conservatism—The Augusta Constitutionalist Wheeled into Line—Improvements in Atlanta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

To one residing among the people of the South, mixing with all classes, watching their inner life, seeing their actions and hearing them talk, a perusal of the Radical newspapers and of the speeches which the itinerant "Southern loyalists" are making, seems like reading the pages of some senation novel of the yellow-cover series. It is hardly possible to imagine that even BROWNLOW and his associates could concoct and utter so many malicious falsehoods as are daily uttered and printed by them in order still further to inflame sectional animosity and furnish a pretext for still further punishment of this unhappy, impoverished and really suffering people.

RADICAL FALSEHOODS.

The Radicals will have it that the Southern people are still rampant rebels; that their submission is a hollow sham; that their professions of loyalty are a cheat; that they lash and torture negroes as a daily pastime; that Northern men who visit the South are in hourly danger of being shot or stabbed; that Southern Union men are the objects of peculiar and unremitting persecution; and that, in short, they are waiting impatiently for the opportune moment to begin a new rebellion of mammoth proportions, reëstablish Slavery and the Slave-trade, pay every dollar of the Confederate debt, with interest, and repudiate the Federal debt with the utmost precipitancy. Anybody, no matter how high his character or station, who visits the South and ventures on his return to report that he has seen or heard nothing of all this complex conspiracy, but that, on the contrary, he has found the people obeying the law and praying for peace and constitutional government, is forthwith denounced with all the bitterness of Radical wrath, damned as a traitor, and all the choicest epithets in the *Tribune* armory of abuse attached to his name. The only passport to Radical favor—the only way to obtain the good-will of BROWNLOW and FORNEY and their coworkers—is to advocate the hanging and confiscation of the Southern whites, and the bestowal of every social and political privilege upon the Southern blacks. To be restrained by facts, or to be governed by truth, is infamous Copperheadism; and to feel that the South has any rights which the North ought to respect is impeachable treason.

THE REAL TRUTH.

It is a fact as well ascertained and indisputable as that BROWNLOW is a very vulgar and disreputable old sinner, that in no part of the United States, not even in Boston, is the law more implicitly obeyed, order more uniformly observed, the rights of person and property more scrupulously respected, or the desire for peace and good government more generally felt than in "the States lately in rebellion." Not a living being has the remotest idea of rebellion of any sort. No one dreams of ever paying the smallest fraction of the Confederate debt, and everybody hopes that the Radicals will stop their clamor and allow the Federal securities to appreciate as they assuredly will when peace is really restored. If the negroes could be only induced to treat the whites as well as the whites treat them, the cotton crop would be larger and Lowell that much the richer. Gens. STEEDMAN and GRANGER and every other Northern man who has come South and told the truth, has fully corroborated this statement. On every proper occasion Southern men of prominence have asserted it. By all their public acts the people have proved it. Everything they say and do tends to make it more manifest. But BROWNLOW and BUTLER, GREELEY and GEARY, STEVENS and SUMNER, WADE and WILSON maintain the contrary, and when the Radical Sir Oracle speaks, "let no dog bark."

PERSONAL TESTIMONY.

I can assert, with all the positiveness of sincere conviction, based upon perfect knowledge, that with the single exception of universal opposition to negro suffrage, there is not a single count in the long Radical indictment of the South which is not a cruel falsehood. If the honest masses of the Northern people, whose votes will shortly decide the fate of the country, could look at these States, and see the condition of the people, they would detect the heartless imposture by which an unscrupulous faction is striving to delude them into the commission of the foulest wrong that was ever perpetrated. If they could see this people, as I see them, impoverished almost to destitution, patiently endeavoring to earn their bread, and asking nothing but peace and reunion, they would never sanction the terrible programme of punishment which THADDEUS STEVENS threatens to inflict, which is not merely a violation of all law, but a blasphemous contempt for every rule of Christian action. If they could see the desolated lands, the ruined cities, the penniless widows and orphans, the breadless poor, and see the tribulation and mourning which are almost in every house, assuredly they would say "that people, whatever their errors, have been sufficiently punished. Even had we the right, we have not the will to aggravate their sufferings."

EFFECT OF RADICAL SUCCESSES.

The depressing influence of the Radical successes in Maine and Vermont, and STEVENS' speech at Bedford, has been a good deal relieved by the proceedings of the grand Conservative meeting at New-York, and the noble utterances of your DIX, RAYMOND and SAXE. If the sentiments of those speakers could be adopted by the North, and the policy of the President become the policy of the peoples' representatives, how rapidly would peace and prosperity be restored, and the traces of war and conflict be obliterated as well from the hearts of the people as from the face of the land.

LAND FOR NOTHING.

I can give you no better illustration of the palsy which has fallen on enterprise of all sorts in this country, than the fact that nearly three hundred acres of arable land in Elbert County, Ga., are said to have been sold a few days since for twenty-five dollars—a little more than eight cents an acre. Business is perfectly stagnant. There is no money, or the means of borrowing or getting any. No one who has capital will invest in any enterprise in this country, for the reason that he does not know what may happen, unless the Radicals are defeated. "Wait till after the Fall elections at the North," is the universal reply to every proposition where an investment of money or industry is concerned. It is impossible to give you an adequate idea of the intense anxiety with which your struggle is regarded by the people here—how the least Radical success afflicts and the least Conservative triumph gladdens them.

INDORSING THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

In almost every district of Georgia meetings have been held to express the popular approval of the Philadelphia Convention. (I mean the white man's Convention.) This is universal. Even the snarlers are now silenced, and nothing is heard but earnest hopes that the conservatism may triumph. The *Constitutionalist*, of Augusta, which has been on the wrong track so long, has seen the error of its ways, changed its pilot, and is now moving steadily in the right direction.

HENRY WARD BEECHER WANTED.

I must repeat the hope that some prominent Republican like Mr. BEECHER may visit this country before the elections.

Let him be one identified with abolitionism, and who, in former days, was most hostile to the South. Let him come and travel here, see and judge for himself. All that is required is that he be, like Mr. BEECHER, honest—a man who will tell the truth. Surely the report of such a man would be heeded by the people. They are not so blinded by rage and fanaticism as to disbelieve Mr. BEECHER, the man of consistent opinions, and believe such men as BROWNLOW and JACK HAMILTON. Mr. BEECHER is the very man if he will come. I believe that he could influence more votes to save his country by such a tour as I propose than any hundred men in the North. If there is a man alive who has been the persistent friend of emancipation, it is he. He certainly will not excuse ill-treatment of the negro, if such is the fact. He certainly will not palliate a rebellious spirit, if such exists. He can see all classes and can judge better than most men of their temper and feelings. No politician can do as much good as he can. No prominent Conservative could escape the flat contradiction of the Radicals, if his report did not suit their purposes, and the people would be led to believe [illegible] statements [illegible] interested. But Mr. BEECHER could [illegible] the professional Radical wire-pullers. He could reach the people, and make a lodgement which all the Forneys and Greeleys in the universe could not remove. [illegible] an arbiter cannot assuredly be said to be chosen by Southern men because of their belief in his partiality for them. But it can be said that they are very confident of their sincerity, and of the falsehood of the Radical charges, when they are ready to abide the award of one who used to be one of the bitterest and most active of their foes, but of whose honesty and truth they are assured.

REPUDIATION OF PRIVATE DEBTS.

The movement in favor of repudiation of all private debts incurred while slavery existed and incurred on the basis of that species of property, is, I deeply regret to say, growing in strength and popularity. It is called by its advocates "Relief for the masses," and by its opponents, "downright swindling." A few demagogues are endeavoring with considerable zeal to preach this insane as well as immoral doctrine. The principal men in the State are, of course, opposed to it, and denounce its originators and promoters; but notwithstanding this, it meets you everywhere you go, and, I repeat, is fast growing in popularity. The effort will be made to influence the Legislature in favor of some measure of the kind. One of the propositions of "relief" is to wipe out altogether one-half of the debts and make the State assume and pay the other half, on the ground that it was by the action of the State that slavery was abolished. A Mr. TERRY, of Jackson County, is one of the most active supporters of this measure of "relief." He recently figured at a public meeting, at which he proposed resolutions in favor of it. Mr. TERRY, as I learn, bought during the war, extensive mill property in Northern Georgia, for which he gave his notes to a gentleman who served in the Southern army for four years, while TERRY was exempted as a miller, and by speculation and milling accumulated considerable property. He still owes the purchase money, and would be very much relieved if the poor soldier were cheated out of one half of the debt, and compelled, by taxation, to help pay himself the other half. Mr. TERRY is a specimen of the repudiators—one among many.

What, between ruined crops, Radical agitation, and now this calamity at home, this poor people are really afflicted.

Opera-houses and warehouses, stores and dwellings are going up here as if by magic. Brick and mortar and lumber are here, there, and everywhere; but wise men shake their heads when they are congratulated on the signs of prosperity, and say the storm is coming, and will soon burst. It does seem that while the people of whole counties north of this city are almost famishing, spare money, if such there were, could have been better invested in bread for the starving than in an opera-house. But perhaps it will turn out that there was no spare money when the builder asks for a settlement of his account.

QUONDAM.

RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

The Questions at Issue—Constitutional Principles Involved.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are many Republicans at this time who, from convictions of duty, are compelled to stand aloof from their usual partisan associations. Such is my position.

I cannot disguise my preference for the noble and patriotic party that stood the shock of battle from Southern rebels and Northern traitors, and forced homage to the raised-up form of Liberty from both.

I have, however, tried to view the political situation from a stand-point above partisanship, and above even my own feelings and prejudices.

There are none who will dispute that, if a man can show that his proposed action is consistent with strict right, he shows a sufficient reason.

I wish to inquire, then, not what are my motives of resentment for the past, nor what are my fears for the future, but what is right to-day?

The case is complicated with a great many side issues, and, as in almost all political contests, these side issues are the only ones publicly discussed; at least the only ones that find hearers.

It is right that the emancipated black should be protected in all things equally with other citizens.

It is also right that the citizen of one State should be equally free in all the States.

The distinction between a Northern man and a Southern man should be blotted out in the South, as it is practically in the North. And many other issues may be made where the naked right is beyond dispute, but involving in their discussion infinite questions of fact, of ethics, and of law. But we may, if we choose, contend upon side issues until we prove the practical impossibility of Union except under a despotic government.

There must either be a central military power sufficient to compel an apparent agreement of the people with it, or national regeneration must be secured by allowing moral force to deal with the occasional disorders of sectional animosity.

The proportion of Southern white people that engaged in the rebellion is so great as to be practically the whole; and we must either exterminate them or change our whole theories of republican government so as to rule over them by military power, or else concede to them the right of self-government as the other States have it.

And I do not see that the question will turn upon whether this is safe, that politic, or the other right. I think it is a question of practicability, and that we shall find it impossible to maintain our system of government without going back to first principles and basing all right of government upon the consent of the governed.

Thirteen States originally ratified the Constitution, and consented to be governed according to its terms. That Constitution could only be amended according to the provisions contained in it.

When the letter of its requirements is fulfilled it is a law to all the States alike, and none can repudiate it on the ground that it conflicts with its interests, or is against its will.

But can one State be required by the others to adopt a Constitution that has not, according to the obligations already incurred, become a law to it? If it can, then it is by reason of some new principle that did not exist before the rebellion. And if such a principle exists, what is it?

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS plants himself on that principle squarely and manfully, viz.: the right of the conqueror over the conquered.

This is, in fact, the only logical position for the Radical to take. There is no other possible ground for requiring a State to adopt an amendment of the Constitution by her own legislation, as the condition of representation in Congress. If the amendment has been passed by a sufficient number of States, like the amendment abolishing slavery, it becomes a law to every State, by relation back to her original consent, whether she now wills it or not; but if she is compelled to accept an amendment, not already made law to her in pursuance of former consent, the compulsion can only be justified on the ground that her conqueror has a right to impose such law upon her as he pleases.

Some would avoid this position by the reflection that the rebels have forfeited their lives. But how have they forfeited their lives? We cannot judge them except by the law; for, except for the law, they had a right to rebel.

They have forfeited their lives then, only when they have been tried and convicted according to the forms of the law.

Although their guilt is as notorious as darkness itself, yet we are compelled by the strict principles of justice, and of the common law, to hold them not amenable to punishment until they are tried and convicted as individuals for treason. Or, in the language of the authorities, "they are presumed to be innocent until they are proved to be guilty." Not proved by common report to public opinion, but proved according to the forms of judicial procedure before a responsible tribunal.

Say, if you please, that judicial cognizance may be taken of their guilt as matter of history. Yet, it must be nevertheless *judicial* cognizance, not legislative, nor executive.

What, then, are the rights of the rebels as such under the Constitution? They have the right to be tried for treason, individually, and hanged—or pardoned. There is no alternative right—this is absolute to them. And there is no natural justice, nor right under the Constitution in passing *expost facto* laws to punish them in any different manner.

There, is then, no other possible position for the Radical but that substantially promulgated by Mr. STEVENS—that the conqueror has acquired by war, absolute and unlimited right over the conquered; and this position, I propose to show, cannot be sustained on ethical or republican principles.

I deny that the conqueror possess any more rights over the conquered after his victory than he had before. If two parties engage in conflict, and one prevails over the other, it may be expedient for the one beaten to surrender the point at issue. And if the matter contended for relates only to some questions of [illegible] relations, it [illegible] be [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] overwhelmed. But there is no truth in the position that the conqueror has obtained any new rights by reason of his victory.

There is the right of the good over the evil and of the true over the false. But the converse of this proposition cannot be true—there can be no right of evil over good or of false over true. And if we allow such converse proposition to be true by false reasoning, it is clear that we thus destroy all good and all truth. Or, in other words, that there is no good except what ministers to our own selfishness, and nothing true but that which serves the same end.

Let us see how the fallacy of such a false proposition will appear under the light of example.

If the slaveholders' rebellion had prevailed over the country, would it have been right for the then conquerors to have compelled Massachusetts to sell her black citizens into slavery?

According to our Northern ideas, we contended in the late war for good against evil, and for truth against falsity. We contended against the evil of national dissolution, and the false assumption of the right of secession. This was the whole ostensible purpose of the war on our part: and there can be no question that we had a right to defend the national life, if we were a nation.

The rebels went to war to preserve slavery; although we did not go to war to destroy it. They failed on both issues—the one we made against them, and the one they made against us.

The war is over, and now what is settled by it?

The right of slavery does not remain to the rebels, because they never had any such right. The assumed right was based upon the same false proposition that I am now controverting, the right of the conqueror over the conquered; or, in other words, the right of the strong over the weak.

We had no more right to go to war with the Southern States for the overthrow of slavery than we have to go to war with Spain to suppress the institution in Cuba, or than we have to attempt to destroy polygamy in Turkey. But the rebels clearly forfeited slavery by openly and defiantly staking it upon the issue; and as slavery was wrong intrinsically, it was right to destroy it when it stood in the way of national safety.

But do we not hold the principles of *self-government* to be right under the constitution? If they are right they remain to the rebels now the same as before we conquered them, and as conquerors we cannot take away that right without a fatal blow at the first principle of self-government, "that the just power of government is derived from the consent of the governed."

If we take away self-government from the rebels we give them, according to our own theories, a perfect right to stay out of the Union and adopt a form of government to suit themselves; and we do take away the right of self-government from them if we compel them to adopt a Constitution against their present choice or former consent. It is of course not disputed that the slightest substantial amendment of an instrument is the alteration of the whole; and if done by one party to it alone, vitiates it as to the other.

We compelled the rebels to remain in the Union, in pursuance of their obligations under the Constitution; and we proclaimed their forfeiture of the State institution of Slavery, because we held that institution to be opposed to union, and to be anti-republican and wrong. But do we hold it to be opposed to union, or anti-republican and wrong, for a State to regulate suffrage among its citizens?

We do not. We deny equal suffrage to the blacks even in the State of New-York—even to blacks who have served in the war!

It is said that the proposed Constitutional Amendment is necessary to prevent the Southern States from obtaining an increased representation by the abolishment of Slavery.

There can be no question, with any fair-minded man, that the amendment proposed is eminently just and proper; and may be urged, in common with other measures of reform, upon the moral sense of the country for adoption. But the same States had the right in time of peace, before the rebellion, to enlarge their representation by abolishing Slavery. And I submit that we cannot take judgment against them, as the results of the war, for more than was contended for.

We contended with them against the specific evils of disunion and Slavery, because they chose to take those questions out of the court of moral agitation by a resort to arms. We had contended against the same evils before the rebellion, and nothing was changed by the war, except that an inchoate became a perfect right.

This argument looks to a state of peace. On the occurrence of war, the whole situation changes. In the presence of armed hostility, force takes the place of reason, and the question is debated with the sword. But we are now at peace, and nothing but our resentments and cowardly fears can be urged for departing from the sound principles of justice, of morality and law.

A. S.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

J. B. STRIPLING, Jr., of Tallahassee, Fla., has published a card, in which he states that his name had been used without authority by "a self-constituted committee of individuals in Florida, styling themselves 'Faithful Union men,'" they having, during his absence, announced him as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of Sept 3. He adds: "I take this method of denying their right to associate me in any way with such a movement, and of disclaiming any connection or sympathy with their views or proceedings. It is true I opposed the secession movement, but I now have no sympathy with the Radicals of the North or their mischievous associates of the South. I endorse fully the policy of President JOHNSON and the action of the Philadelphia Conservative Convention."

Messrs. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, JOSIAH DUNHAM, WM. D. NORTHEND, JAMES D. THOMPSON and SAMUEL R. SPINNEY, National State Committee of Massachusetts, have called a Convention to meet at Faneuil Hall at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 3, to nominate candidates for State officers—and all persons favoring the policy of President JOHNSON are invited to participate in the choice of delegates. MOSES BATES, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, also issues a call inviting the Democrats to meet in a State Convention, at the same place, on the same day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Radicals of the Second District of Missouri, which embraces the First, Second and Third Wards of St. Louis, met at Franklin on the 19th ult., and unanimously nominated Judge C. A. NEWCOMB, of Jefferson County, for Congress, HENRY T. BLOW, the present incumbent, having declined a renomination. There were several candidates, and quite a spirited contest took place, but harmony prevailed. Resolutions were adopted sustaining Congress, and declaring that the late seceded States should be treated as Territories until they are readmitted into the Union by Congress.

Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, Republican candidate for Congress in the Maryland Second District, recently challenged Mr. STEVENSON ARCHER, his opponent, to a joint discussion, but that gentleman has declined, on the ground that the people of the district are too intelligent to require enlightenment, while he prefers separate meetings to joint discussions, which, he alleges, would tend to an increase of the "political feeling which is already excited beyond a healthful degree."

Vermont papers say the prospect is that JOHN W. STEWART will be elected Speaker of the House at the approaching session of the Legislature, and that HENRY CLARK, of Poultney, and JOHN H. FLAGG, of Wilmington, will be reëlected respectively Clerks of the Senate and the House.

The Troy *Times* thus alludes to the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District: "Judge ORANGE FERRIS is one of the ablest and most straightforward exponents of Republican principles in this section. Always true, always active, always irreproachable in his motives, he has secured from all who have known him the highest admiration and esteem."

Mr. WILLIAM P. MOORE, who has received the nomination to Congress as the Republican candidate in the First District of New-Jersey, now holds the position of Judge of the Common Pleas in Atlantic County. He is also largely engaged in the manufacture of iron. Personally, he is a man of high character.

The Conservative Convention of the First Legislative District of Maryland, at Baltimore, Sept. 25, to nominate candidates for the House of Delegates, requested its nominees, in the event of their election, to vote for Hon. THOMAS SWANN for the United States Senate.

A correspondent of the Wilmington (N. C.) *Dispatch*, who states that he was for over five years a Confederate soldier, urges his fellow-soldiers in that vicinity to invite a Convention of Federal soldiers and sailors, irrespective of party feeling, and pledge themselves in advance to abide its action.

Soldiers of Sussex County, N. J., have called a mass convention to be held at Newton on Thursday evening, Oct. 4, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Hon. JOHN HILL for Congress, and of forming a County Soldiers' Club.

The Detroit *Free Press* states that according to the decision of the Supreme Court, all persons with less than one-sixteenth African blood in their veins are entitled to vote in Michigan, unless otherwise rendered incompetent.

The Massachusetts Third Congressional District Republican Convention will be held in Boston, on Friday, Oct. 5, for the purpose of nominating a candidate. The First District Convention is to be held at Wareham, Oct. 9th.

Some of the Vermont papers in the Third Congressional District are urging Judge HOYT and Mr. BAXTER to withdraw, that their friends may unite upon some other candidate, and thus heal the breach in the party.

The National Conservative Convention of Baltimore County, Md., on the 27th ult., instructed its nominees for the State Assembly, in case of their election, to vote for Gov. THOMAS SWANN for United States Senator, should he be a candidate.

The story of the dismissal by Secretary BROWNING of a clerk belonging to the Johnson Departmental Club who took to the Secretary a list of Radical clerks for dismissal, is pronounced a fabrication throughout.

L. L. FORD, of Lacon, who has been nominated for State Senator in the Sixteenth Illinois District, [illegible], in case of his election, to vote for Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL for the United States Senator.

Judge COBURN, of Indianapolis, Union candidate for Congress from the Sixth Indiana District, has resigned his Judgeship, and writs have been issued for filling the vacancy at the October election.

Hon. A. THORNTON, who was renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Tenth District of Illinois, has declined to run, "on account of extreme debility, and for other serious causes."

D. C. COOLMAN, Esq., has been nominated for Congress in the Nineteenth District of Ohio, against Gen. GARFIELD. This completes the list of nominations for Congress by each party in that State.

Hon. DANIEL POLSLEY, of Point Pleasant, was nominated for Congress in the Third District of Western Virginia by the Republican Convention, held at Charleston on the 21st.

Western Radical papers assert that Kentucky rebels are emigrating to Indiana, preparatory to taking part in the October election.

LAW REPORTS.

The Allaire Will Case—Interesting Developments of Family Difficulties—The Charge of Judge Davis—A Sealed Verdict to be Rendered this Morning.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III—OCT. 4.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

The testimony in this interesting case was concluded on Wednesday. Yesterday, Mr. Brady in behalf of the contestants of the will, and Ex-Surrogate Bradford for the widow, summed up the testimony to the jury. Afterward Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered a very able charge. Below we give an outline of the whole proceedings. All the material portions of the testimony have appeared in our columns.

Mr. Brady, among other things, said he admitted that not only Calicia, but all other persons had a right to use influence with a testator in regard to the making of a will. But it must be proper influence, not what the law calls "undue influence." And when the sons and daughters of Mr. Allaire stood there in Court, and claimed as they did through his (the speaker's) voice, that this Jury should redeem the memory of their father from the insults which had been cast upon it by the woman Calicia, they were doing what in his judgment was right and proper for them to do. They had produced on the other side numerous letters; they called them love-letters. Counsel then went on to describe the personal appearance of the deceased; his habits of life; his dress, &c. He said deceased, at the time he is alleged to have written these letters, was just as old as he, (the speaker,) namely 51 years. He then continued, with much humor, to describe the letters in question, and wished to know what the Jury thought of them as having been written by the deceased. He said it was true that in one of them the writer had said to her he could not do without her. In others there was much warmth of feeling expressed. He argued as one of the leading points on this branch of the case, regarding undue influence, that for years Calicia had taken possession of both Mr. Allaire's head and heart. Why was it that after the death of his first wife there was no sociality, no apparent domestic affection between the father and his children. He explained it on the ground of this lady having so used her power and influence over the deceased, that his mind became embittered and estranged. There was no doubt but that Mr. Allaire was naturally a person of strong domestic feelings; he was warmly attached to his children and friends, and unless his mind were operated upon unduly, he would have made proper provisions for his children, especially for Mrs. Roe, who now appeared in Court. She is a widow, she is blind, and she is unprovided for. The will cuts her off with $100. She was cast off by her own father with that pittance when the value of his estate amounted to almost $300,000.

Ex-Surrogate Bradford replied. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Brady. He called his address eloquent and brilliant. He had done his duty well and faithfully; the speaker must now do his part. The jury must remember that they were sworn to try this cause according to the evidence. They were not there to dispose of Mr. Allaire's property in a manner different from that in which the testator in his lifetime had disposed of it. To do such a thing would be a solemn mockery of justice. Every person had a right to dispose of his own in any manner he saw fit. But one man or a dozen men, whether in the jury box or out it, could not take one person's property and give it to another. He then alluded to the testimony, and spoke at length of the position of Calicia. She went into Mr. Allaire's family when she was 18 years of age, and 27 years before the death of the first wife. She was asked to go there and live by the first Mrs. Allaire as a companion. She wished her to stay with her, as her children were away. Mrs. Roe was married, and it was but natural that Calicia, a distant relative of the family, should be asked to make the house her home. Much had been said on the other side about her being a dependent, a housekeeper, &c. It was contended by his opponents that through the influence of this lady he had cast off his children, had cut them off with $100 apiece; but he contended the reverse of that was the truth. His children had deserted him when he was poor, and in his old age after he had acquired property they had proposed to come back to him, their object no doubt being to get the world's goods which he might leave behind him. The testimony was reviewed at much length, and counsel said that the conclusion he had come to was that no undue influence had been used by this second wife, Calicia, upon the mind of her husband. If there were any improper influences used by her they must have been used at the time of the making of the will, which was admitted to be in 1850. There is no pretence that Mr. Allaire, at the time of making this will, was not of sound and disposing mind and memory. On the contrary, it is conclusively shown that his mind was as strong and as bright as ever. Up to a very short time previously he had been engaged in the active duties of his business.

Mr. Bradford then alluded to the opening of the counsel on the other side. He said his learned brother who had made that speech, had said this great Allaire estate was worth at least $285,000. They had failed to give any testimony to sustain such a declaration. On the contrary it had been shown by one witness—a man who had been for many years in the employ of Mr. A. before his death; had acted as his general superintendent a long time, and since his decease had had charge of some of the land in question. He was well acquainted with the several farms in New-Jersey belonging to the estate, and their value, not only now, but in 1850 when the will was made. He was the best witness on this point that could possibly have been produced. From his testimony they learned that the entire real estate would not exceed $75,000. It had been alleged by his opponents that there was a large personal estate. But this was not so. All there was consisted of real property situated in New-Jersey, and with one or two exceptions, it was wholly unproductive.

The counsel then took up the point as to the execution of the will, and contended that instrument had been witnessed in a manner which sufficiently complied with the provisions of the statute of this State on that subject.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Judge began by stating that this case is one of much importance in two aspects. There is a large amount of property involved, and again, the nature of the questions at issue is such as to render the action one of unusual interest. The case, he said, had been sent there for trial by the General Term on what are substantially two issues. The first, as to the execution of the will, and second, as to whether there had been any undue influence exerted on the testator by the lady, who, it is admitted, was his second wife. Every person has an undoubted right to dispose of his or her property as they may see fit, and no person has a right to interfere, in all cases where the one so disposing is of sound mind and memory, in possession of all of his faculties. No one questions the the right of a man to sell or give away his property, as he may please, during his life-time. As to who shall have his property after he has ceased to need the use of it, he has also a right to say, but the laws have thrown some safeguards around the executions of a will, which do not apply to the making of an ordinary written instrument. The Court here explained the statute in regard to the execution of wills, saying that there must be at least two subscribing witnesses to a will; that those witnesses must sign at the request of the testator, in his presence and in the presence of each other; that the testator must sign the will in the presence of the witnesses, or else he must declare to them not only that the instrument is his last will and testament, but that the signature already there is his. He also explained to the Jury that the law required every person making a will to be of "sound and disposing mind and memory." The law, he said, does not take into account the condition of his physical system, it only says he must have his mental powers sufficiently to know what he is doing, and he must have that judgment which a person uses about the ordinary affairs of life. The will in question was made in the year 1850, when the testatator was about 64 years of age. There are three names to this will—Mr. Halsey, Mr. Hart and Mr. Tatem. Mr. Halsey is dead, but his handwriting has been proved by his son. It is in evidence that Halsey wrote the entire body of the will, the attestation clause; in fact, every word there was in it, except the signature of Mr. Allaire, had been written by Mr. Halsey at the time the latter signed it as a witness. The law provides how the signature of a witness may be proved in case of his death. And this has been done. There is no doubt, therefore, about the execution of the instrument, so far as Mr. Halsey is concerned. The next witness to the will, who demands our attention, is Mr. Hart. When this gentleman was examined in the Surrogate's Court he could not swear that Mr. Halsey was present, and he could not say that he actually saw Mr. Allaire sign his name. This testimony was given several years ago. He has been on the stand during this trial. You have seen him, have heard his testimony, and what he had to say in explanation of the fact that now he remembers that Mr. Halsey was present at the time he signed it at his (Hart's) place of business, No. 6 Burling-slip. He says he has refreshed his recollection on the subject. There is no pretence that this witness Hart is an unreliable man; there is nothing going to show that he is not a fair, upright business man. He now testifies that the testator signed the will at the time he signed it at his office as a witness. If the Jury believed his testimony, they were bound to say that Mr. Allaire signed it in Hart's presence. As to the other witness to the will, Tatem, it was not material, if the Jury believed the other witnesses. The law did not impose any such hardships on parties, as to make it obligatory on them that witnesses to a will must stand by the testator, and see every letter of his name written. It was enough, if they were in his presence—in the same room. The testator must declare the instrument to be his last will; he must request the witnesses to sign it, and they—two at least—must sign it in the presence of the testator.

As to his declaration that it was his last will, the Court said it was admitted on both sides that such was the fact.

On the other point, as to undue influence, the Judge said he had been requested to charge, by counsel who seek to sustain the will, that as a matter of law there was none shown by the testimony, and that according to the decisions which he had read, that branch of the case must be withdrawn from the consideration of the Jury. The Judge said he could not do that. The order of the Court above, sending this case down to this Court to be tried, on the issue found, before a Jury prevented him from doing so. Whether any undue influence had been exercised by the testator's second wife, and it was not pretended any one else had done it, was a question for them. In most cases where charges of this nature are made in regard to wills, the testator is a person of weak mental powers, more or less demented. In this case there is no pretence that Mr. Allaire, at the time of making the will, was not in possession of all his powers of mind. It was in evidence that he was in some respects a remarkable man. During a long and useful life he was highly respected in this community. He was a man of great physical endurance, a master mechanic of no ordinary grade, and altogether a man, physically and intellectually, such as would indicate great mental energy and force of character. His first wife died in 1835. In 1828, seven years before her death, the lady who subsequently became his second wife, and who is now his widow, came into the family. She came, as appears from the evidence, at the solicitation of the first wife. She was then only eighteen years old. In 1847, or twelve years after the death of his first wife, he married this one. Doubtless a strong attachment was formed on both sides after his first wife's death. She had taken care of the latter during her last illness, and afterward it seems she was very devoted to him. If there were nothing else in the case, no Court or Jury would be justified in setting aside the will. But there was other evidence. The Judge then went into a detailed account of the circumstances as proven. He said that two other wills beside the one in dispute had been produced on the trial. The first one was made in 1841, the second in 1845; this under consideration in 1850. By the terms of the first and second wills his son, James Allaire, was cut off without a cent. In the last, he and three other children received $100 each. By the terms of the first, the son Throckmorton and the daughter Mrs. Roe were equally provided for—with quite a property. By the will of 1845, Throckmorton was to have $100, Mrs. Roe $100, Mrs. Andrews, another daughter, $100, and the balance of his estate was to go to two or three females, who we made executrices of that will. They were to have the use of it during their lives, and the property was then to go to some of his grand-children. In this will he had given each of his children by his first wife, except Throckmorton, the sum of $100. To the latter he bequeathed a farm valued at $18,000. It appeared that he had been living in illicit intercourse with this woman, and that they were married about the year 1846 or 1847. The son Hal was born in 1847. The will in question says the widow is to have all the residue of his estate after deducting the bequests above named during her life, and then it is to go to the son Hal. If the latter dies before his mother, the property at her death is to be distributed among certain grand-children.

The questions for the jury to consider are, is this Mr. Allaire's will; if so, was it properly executed? By *his* will, the Judge said, if there had been undue influence used by his wife, then it was not his will, but hers. No Court or Jury should or could disturb the will if executed according to the legal requirements; and if he, the testator, being of sound mind, had in and by the terms of it made such a disposition of his property as he desired to do, there was a chance for a display of feeling and sympathy. There sat Mrs Roe, a blind widow. She was a daughter of the testator, and in needy circumstances. She, with others of the children, had been cut off with $100. But the jury must not allow their feelings or sympathies to guide them. They were there to render a verdict according to the evidence, and they must do it.

The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

Charges of Fraud in the Management of an Express Company—Litigation Among the Stockholders.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

O. W. Joslyn vs. The National Express and Transportation Company.—This is an action against the Southern Express Company of which so much has been said, of which Gen. Joseph Johnston was the President. The action is brought by a Northern stockholder in this City to recover the amount he has subscribed, to enjoin them from making a further assessment, from carrying out a certain contract, and for other relief. The complaint sets out that prior to November, 1865, the plaintiff was induced, by representations that the National Express Company was a corporation with a capital of $5,000,000; that they would guarantee the capital against loss, and that the calls would not exceed ten per cent. to take 500 shares, and that he has since paid the ten per cent. on his shares. It then alleges that the Company was not then incorporated, but that the money subscribed was appropriated to the use of the Company; that in November, 1865, they assumed the name of the National Express Company, and used the funds subscribed in the Company of that name, and were incorporated on Dec. 12, 1865; that the Company has not complied with the terms of the act so as to exempt the members from individual liability; that the plaintiff is claimed as a stockholder in the new Company; that the Company have made a third call of five per cent., which they threaten to enforce by the sale of his shares; that the control of the Company is monopolized by persons in Maryland and Virginia, who have administered its affairs partially, unjustly and unfairly; that they have mismanaged its business and squandered its means in illigitimate operations; that it has made an unfair contract with the President; that it is insolvent and has been compelled to borrow money and credit; that its property in this City has been attached; that its expenditures exceed its income; that it is kept in operation by borrowing, for which large sums are paid and stock given for less than its value; that the shareholders want it wound up; that the Company has advertised the sale of the shares of delinquent stockholders, and intends to exempt its favorites from the coercive collection of assessments; that the Legislature, by which the Company was incorporated in 1865, was an unconstitutional and unauthorized body, and the act illegal and invalid.

The affidavit of the plaintiff affirms the allegations of the complaint, and says, in addition, that the directors of the Company intend the Northern stockholders to bear all the burdens of the Company, and that it shall pass out of their hands into the control and possession of the Southern stockholders; that proceedings have been initiated in Virginia to dissolve and wind up the Company, and that its continuation is only desired by the Southern stockholders, who wish to monopolize its property, while they would hold Northern stockholders to their liabilities.

How Pure Milk is Made.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—OCT. 4.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Harford et al vs. Reeves.—This was an action brought by Wm. H. and H. H. Harford, wholesale milk dealers, against Geo. Reeves, retail milk dealer, for milk supplied on contract to the value of $150. The defence set up was that the terms of the contract were not fulfilled by plaintiffs they having agreed to furnish defendant with pure milk, whereas they palmed off on him a spurious article to the detriment of his business, and in consequence of which he sustained pecuniary loss. One of defendant's witnesses testified that the milk furnished by plaintiffs contained three quarts of water to ten quarts of milk; another that it contained two quarts of water to ten of milk.

The jury could not believe it possible that any New-York milk dealer had made a contract to furnish pure milk, and accordingly gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

For plaintiffs, L. H. Dickerson; for defendant, J. S. Bryan.

United States District Court—Eastern District—Oct. 3.

Before Judge Benedict.

The October Term of this Court opened this morning.

The Judge announced to the Bar that a Grand Jury had been summoned for the second Wednesday, and a Petit Jury for the third Wednesday. He would accordingly devote the time till the 17th to the Admiralty Calendar. The calendar was then called and causes set down for trial.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 4.

By Justice Clerke.

Walter H. Bidwell *vs.* Edward J. Danforth, et. al.; motion to amend answer granted with $10 costs to plaintiff. Henry Wallace, et. al., *vs.* Robert Stuart, et. al.; motion denied without costs. Samuel N. Pike, et. al., *vs.* Henry Sison; motion for judgment denied without costs. Tribune Association *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion for judgment denied without costs.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Before Justice GARVIN.—Nos. 1799, 2445, 2081, 2085, 2419, 2455, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2473, 1977, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2485. *Part II.*—Before Judge JONES.—Nos. 2742, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Before Judge CARDOZO.—Nos. 1644, 1576, 1676, 1679, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693. *Part II.*—Before Judge DALY.—Nos. 940, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1674, 1675.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 1313, 2709, 3643, 2783, 3021, 2981, 2809, 3657, 3635, 3655, 3597, 3681, 3028, 2951, 3715, 3049, 3217, 3693. *Part II.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 2672, 2970, 2626, 3022, 3024, 3290, 3656, 2874, 3498, 2930. *Part III.*—Nos. 1151, 1281, 1631, 1419, 1619, 1471, 1025, 59, 1299, 724, 985, 1436, 727, 634, 993, 1000, 1483, 980, 472, 1184.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 31, 40, 57, 75, 84, 85, 101, 105, 149. The general call commences at No. 151.

MARINE COURT.—Nos. 57, 59, 64, 65, 68, 70 to 84 inclusive.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Mary King pleaded guilty to petit larceny. On the 25th of September Mary stole from the house of Mrs. Sarah Ward, No. 129 West Twenty-ninth-street, several articles of wearing apparel of the value of $37. Mary was caught with a shawl in her possession which belonged to Mrs. Ward, and acknowledged the theft of the remaining property. She was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

STEALING BRASS COCKS, &C.

John Gilmore pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He was indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of having, on the 24th of August, stolen from Ellis T. Archer and Geo. Pancoast fifty brass gas cocks, and other articles, all of the value of $45. He was remanded for sentence.

A PATRON OF THE PAWN SHOP.

Mary McGloin pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Between the 1st of August and the 5th of September, Mary, who is a seamstress, took from Elizabeth Byrnes, of No. 344 West Sixteenth-street, five pairs of cloth pantaloons of the value of $50. She put them in several pawn shops, and when arrested the pawn-tickets were found in her possession. The evidence being so overwhelming, Mary saw no way out of her affliction but by making confession of her crime. She was remanded for sentence.

A BOWERY PICKPOCKET.

John Reiley pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person. John Wentz, of No. 170 Chatham-street, was passing along the Bowery on the 16th of August, when he was met by Reiley, who pretended to be drunk, and who pushed himself against Mr. Wentz, at the same time snatching his pocket-book from the breast pocket of his coat. Mr. Wentz pursued the thief until he was intercepted by Officer Irving, of the Tenth Precinct, who arrested him and found concealed on his person, between his vest and his shirt, the pocket-book belonging to the valiant pursuer, which contained $2 85. John was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

BARBER-OUS BURGLARY.

Charles Walker, John E. Gould and John Polhamus pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 11th of September, the prisoners broke into the barber-shop, No. 404 Canal-street, by getting through the fanlight over the door on No. 12 Laight-street. Jacob Hofmeister, the barber, said they carried away forty razors, a linen coat, and a hat, all of the value of $54. Walker confessed the transaction. He said that he broke in; that Polhamus stood at the corner and was to whistle if an officer came along, and that in the meantime he unbolted the door and let Gould inside. The prisoners, who are 17, 18 and 19 years old respectively, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year each.

ASSUMING FEMALE GARB.

Karl Ackerman pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. It appeared that on the 22d of September Karl was in the room of Henry Schneider, of No. 478 Eighth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and informed him that he knew of a charming young girl, named Lizzie Stein, to whom he would introduce him on the following night. The following night came, but Karl came not. On the evening of the 25th, however, he did present himself at the appointed place place clad in female attire, and representing himself as the promised Lizzie. This was too good a thing to be performed on Schneider, for he knew the lady at first sight, and had her arrested as the amiable person who had stolen from his coat pocket a few night previous, when the promise of Lizzie was made, the sum of $55. Karl was taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, where he remained all night. In the morning he was the sensation of Judge CONNOLLY's Court at Yorkville, the female apparel being still his only covering. The Recorder deemed that Karl's was a bad case, and sentenced him to the State Prison for two years and six months.

IN THE WHOLESALE CLOTHING TRADE.

Joseph Howard, more familiarly known among his pals as "Joe," pleaded guilty to the indictment of grand larceny. On the 22d of September Joe went into the store of Hunthal & Whitehead, No. 45 Murray-street, and was observed to lift and carry away a piece of cloth of the value of $100. He said he was 27 years of age, was a clerk, and had no residence. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

IN SEASON AND OUT OF SEASON.

John Noonan, having the fear of cold weather before him, went into the store of Mark Levy, No. 414 Broadway, on the 8th of September, and appropriated twenty-four flannel shirts, of the value of $50. Mr. Levy caught him in the act, hence John pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Paul Sustendall—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Currin—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Levi Abraham—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Catharine Dolan—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Catharine Woolsey—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Francis Hart—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Collin and John Costello—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Louis Lovel and Thomas Dugan—grand larceny of money.
The Peo le *vs.* Thomas Thayer, John Ward and Garrett Holenback—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Gleason and John Cherlot—petit larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* John McIntee—burglary in the third degree.
The People *vs.* Charles Brown and John Williamson—burglary in the third degree.
The People *vs.* Thomas Williams—burglary in the third degree.
The People *vs.* Samuel W. Tilden—burglary in the third degree and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* William Burke—burglary in the third degree.
The People *vs.* Francis Peteo—burglary in the second degree and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Stehman—Disorderly house.
The People *vs.* Henry Possey—assault and battery and felony.

Petty Crimes, Drunkenness, Brawls and Robberies.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

There were forty cases on the calendar in this Court yesterday. There were twenty complaints of petty larceny, seventeen of assault and battery, two for violations of the health laws, and one for abandonment. The court-room was crowded with spectators and witnesses, a fair proportion of women being in the assembly.

THE NEPHEW OF HIS UNCLE.

Charles Welch was arraigned for an assault upon Martin Hoffman. The complainant keeps a fruit stand in the Bowery, and is much annoyed by pilfering boys. On Monday a lad appropriated a bunch of grapes, and having been caught in the act, received a slapping from the complainant. The lad chanced to be the nephew of Welch, and the uncle, who saw the occurrence, took it upon himself to severely beat the man who had dared to slap his pilfering nephew. The prisoner was fined $10.

MISFORTUNES.

Bridget Hansley, a thinly-clad, sad-faced Irishwoman, plead guilty to stealing a bed-quilt from Mrs. Sarah Adler. When asked what induced her to steal the quilt, she replied, "Misfortunes, Sir," which meant sickness, hunger and cold. She was sentenced to the City Prison for 20 days.

A NEGRO ASSAULTED.

James Riley, an Irishman, was called to answer for an assault committed upon Nathan Alford, a colored man. The complainant testified that he was waiting for a street car, when the prisoner called him most offensive names. For remonstrating against such epithets being applied to him he was choked and beaten by the prisoner. The Court fined the accused $20.

A STREET WAIF.

A bareheaded, barefooted, hungry-looking boy, about 7 years old, was accused of stealing a pair of shoes from Wm. Brown. Six or seven boys were together when the shoes were stolen, but the property was found in the possession of the accused. The boy, who gave his name as James Park, said another boy gave him the shoes to carry. The magistrate remanded the little fellow for sentence, and ordered inquiries to be made for his parents. If none are found before Saturday the prisoner will find in the House of Refuge a more comfortable home than he has ever known.

WANTED HIS CLOTHES CLEANED.

Benjamin Smith, a colored boy, went to the clothes-cleaning establishment kept by the husband of Mrs. Lena Cohen, seeking what he might appropriate. Mrs. Cohen heard him in the shop and went to see what he wanted. He said he wanted his pants cleaned right away, and would return with them in a few minutes. He then left, and shortly after a coat was missed from its accustomed peg. An officer was called, and he not only arrested Smith, but found the coat at a shop where his prisoner had pawned it. The accused stoutly denied his guilt, but was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

INFANTILE ROBBERS.

Thomas Heron and Charles Whitney, two ragged little street boys, about eight years of age, were accused of stealing a quantity of keys from the shop of Richard Darcy. An officer saw the boys in the street on Sunday last, with the keys, and arrested them. It was subsequently ascertained that the little urchins had obtained entrance to the complainant's shop on Sunday by crawling under the building, and up through a hole in the floor, and there found the keys. The boys were remanded for sentence, in order that their parents, if they ever had any, may claim them. Otherwise they will be sent to the House of Refuge.

ALTOGETHER TOO GRATEFUL.

Jacob Storrowgast, a German, was accused of stealing a gold ring from Philip Goldman. The complainant testified that the prisoner came to his place of business and represented that he was in destitute circumstances, and that his landlord was about to turn him into the street for non-payment of rent. Sympathizing with his distressed countryman, Mr. Goldman gave the accused $5 to pay his rent. In the excess of his gratitude the prisoner shook the hand of his benefactor with great earnestness, and could scarcely be induced to let go. After he had finally taken his leave, Mr. Goldman discovered that a valuable gold ring had disappeared from his finger. He did not, however, suspect the prisoner of stealing it, but on the following day a friend saw the identical ring in the possession of the accused. Storrowgast was arrested and the ring recovered. The prisoner, in an avalanche of Low Dutch and broken English, denied all knowledge of the ring, but he was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary. The complainant says he doesn't like that particular kind of gratitude.

A FARMER'S LETTER.

David Harris, a colored man, was accused of stealing a silver watch from Michael Burns. The complainant testified that he keeps a fruit stand in West-street, and that he had his watch hanging up in his stand. A week ago, while he was attending to some customers, his watch was stolen, and he had no clue to the thief. On Tuesday the prisoner came and asked him to buy a watch, and on looking at the one offered he discovered it to be the one stolen from him. He, and also a jeweler who had repaired it for him, identified the watch as belonging to him. The prisoner stated that he was a country boy, and only arrived in the City on Tuesday last; the watch had been owned by him for two years. He said he had been at work for a well-known farmer in Montgomery County, and handed to the Judge a letter of recommendation, written on the 1st of October by the farmer, and dated at his home, certifying that the prisoner had been in his employ for five years. The Judge concluded that the watch lost by Burns and the one owned by Harris must be twins, or else that the complainant was trying to "beat" the prisoner out of his property. As Burns was loth to tell how he came in possession of the watch he claimed to have lost, the latter supposition seemed probable. He would certainly have obtained the article in question had it not been for the farmer's letter. Harris was acquitted.

LIME BURNERS.

Owen Hardy and William McCabe were arrested by Officer McTaggert for burning oyster-shells to make lime in violation of the Health Ordinance. The prisoners were employed by Wm. Brooks, who owns the kiln, and who had been formally notified by the Board of Health to suspend his business. The officer found the accused at work on Tuesday last, although the proprietor testified that no work had been done at the kiln since Friday. The prisoners were fined $25 each, and as Mr. Brooks did not see fit to pay the fine of his employes they were locked up.

FOURTH WARD ROW.

Patrick McCaffrey, *alias* Brown, was arraigned for an assault committed upon Thomas Hadden. Both men are residents of the Fourth Ward, and well known for their propensities for getting into rows. When the complainant took the witness-stand the counsel for the accused objected to his evidence, on the ground of incompetency. He submitted the record of the Court, showing that in 1849 Hadden was tried and convicted of a larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison. Failing to identify the witness as the person thus convicted, he was allowed to proceed. He testified that on Wednesday night of last week, while in a saloon in James-street, the prisoner beat him without provocation. Other witnesses testified to the same thing, and to other difficulties between the parties. Counsel for the defendant, in summing up, devoted his whole time to giving utterance to a tirade of abuse of the complainant, calling him thief, miscreant, fiend, murderer, robber, &c., but said nothing in favor of his client. The prisoner was fined $50, and put under $500 bonds to keep the peace.

CONCLUSION OF AN OLD CASE.

Under the above caption in our report of police trials yesterday morning we published the following: "On the last trial day Officer John Shea was arraigned for having beaten a colored man named Davenport. Yesterday the same officer was tried for clubbing the wife of Davenport, a white woman. The two offences were committed at the same place, a tenement house in Attorney-street. It appears that on the night of the assault Mrs. Davenport and two colored women were sitting on their own doorstep, when the officer came up and addressed the white woman, said she had abused him down at the Tombs, when her husband was on trial. The woman declined to talk with him, whereupon he ordered her to go into the house. She did not comply as speedily as he desired, whereupon he seized her by the shoulder and threw her on the walk. She struggled to get free, and the officer beat her with his club, striking her several blows. One of these, falling on her head, knocked her senseless to the ground. The testimony in the two cases shows that the officer had been badly beaten by some colored men in that vicinity, a few nights before, and was looking for his assailants. He mistook Davenport for one of these, and arrested him, clubbing him on the way to the Station-house. On the officer's statement the accused was locked up for trial. When the case was tried in the Special Sessions the prisoner proved an *alibi*, and was discharged. Mrs. Davenport was present at the trial of her husband, and had some words with the officer, hence the subsequent assault upon her. The officer evidently got hold of the wrong parties, and acted with brutality throughout. His sphere of usefulness unquestionably lies in other fields, and he will doubtless be permitted to seek more congenial employment."

This was supposed to conclude the whole matter, but Officer Shea's persecution of this peculiar pair was not ended. Before Mrs. Davenport had reached her home after that trial she was arrested at the instance of Shea, charged with having assaulted him on the occasion mentioned above! Yesterday the case was tried in Special Sessions, and the facts as above given again set forth. Mrs. Davenport was immediately acquitted, the magistrate remarking that she should have been the complainant instead of defendant. What step the officer's vindictiveness will next induce him to take it is impossible to say. He has clubbed and imprisoned both husband and wife on different occasions, and in the four trials growing out of his brutal conduct, it has been shown each time that they were innocent of any offence whatever.

WHOSE CHILD?

Miss Mary Cassidy, a neatly-dressed Irish girl, was charged with having committed an assault upon Frederick H. G. Botherton. It appears that the prisoner was a servant in the house where the complainant boarded, and he alleges that she threw a door knob at him, cutting his face. The prisoner states that the charge was trumped up for the sake of getting her out of the way. She says that the proprietor of the boarding-house is the father of the bright-looking child which she carried in her arms, and that she had so charged him in Court, claiming support from him for herself and child. To prevent her appearing in that case, she alleges the complainant and others were trying to have her sent to the Island. The Court found her guilty of the assault, but suspended sentence, dismissing the woman to prosecute her civil suit.

A PUGNACIOUS CARMAN.

Peter H. Caverley, a carman, was arraigned to answer a charge of having assaulted Erastus R. Crocker. It appears that Mr. Crocker had sold one hundred nests of tubs to a merchant, and the prisoner was sent for the goods. He carried away sixty-nine nests, and had loaded sixty-nine more on his cart, when Mr. Crocker ordered him to take off the surplus. This he refused to do, and said he would knock down the man who attempted to unload them. Mr. Crocker did make the attempt to recover his tubs, and was knocked down by Caverley. The prisoner's defence was that he had been sent for two loads of tubs, and if he made a mistake in the number taken, his employer was responsible. In remanding the prisoner for sentence, the magistrate remarked that he had seldom met with a more outrageous or unwarranted assault.

ROBBED BY A CYPRIAN.

Edward Goods, a young Englishman, charged Flora Reed with having robbed him of $12. The complainant testified that he accompanied the girl to a house of ill-fame, and while in the room with his companion discovered that his money had been taken. He started to go out of the house, and was knocked down by a man whom he does not know. He found an officer and had the girl arrested. The complainant admitted that he was very drunk on the occasion. The prisoner denied her guilt, and said that when she first met complainant he told her he had but three dollars in all, and that he gave her two dollars and a half. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

A THIEVING SEWING GIRL.

Anna Benson, who says she is a sewing girl, and works in respectable families, was called to answer a charge of larceny. Henry Youngman testifies that the prisoner came to the store where he is employed, and stole a ham and some bacon. His attention having been called to the fact, he pursued her, and found the ham in her possession. The prisoner said that she knew nothing of the occurrence, that she was intoxicated, and did not know what she did. Her appearance would indicate that she had been on a long spree. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Michael Webster, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; Patrick Shannessey, assault and battery, $25; Francis Mack, assault and battery, $5; Ignatz Lyons, assault and battery, $15; Owen Mulvey, boy, petty larceny, remanded for sentence; Richard Johnson, colored, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; Sarah Callahan, petty larceny, Penitentiary four months; Sarah Browan, assault and battery, $20; Ernst Schmidt, assault and battery, Penitentiary, one month.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 4, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 5s,'71,C.	103½	200	Pac. M. St. Co.	219
13,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	111⅝	50	do	218¾
41,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	109½	850	New-York Cen.	118¾
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅞	500	do	119
2,000	do	99¾	400	do	119¼
3,500	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Ser.	106	100	do	119½
			800	Erie R.	94⅞
2,500	do 2d Ser.	106	1100	do	94¾
1,000	do 3d Ser.	106	1200	do c	95
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	100	1000	do	94⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s '90.	94	205	do	93
15,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	72½	15	do	92¾
10,000	do	72	100	do s15	86
20,000	Tenn. 6s x-c	72¾	100	do	94¼
3,000	Virginia St. 6s.	69½	250	Erie R. Pr.	82½
5,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	64⅞	37	do	82
1,000	N. Car. N. Bs.	64½	100	do	82¾
4,000	Missouri 6s.	78¾	200	Hud. R. R.	123⅛
20,000	do	79	40	N. Y. & N. H. R.	112½
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	79⅛	3400	Reading R.	118
12,000	do	80	200	do	117⅞
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	35	100	Mich. Cen. R.	114
15,000	do	34¾	400	do	114¼
10,000	do	34½	100	do	114⅛
1,000	do	34½	700	Mich. S. & N. I.	90¾
1,000	do	33½	200	do	90⅜
3,000	Erie 5th M.	94½	1200	do	90¼
15,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	82	100	Ill. Central R.	128⅛
			200	do	128½
7,000	Mil.& St.P.1stM.	91½	600	do	128⅞
30	Phœnix Bank.	105½	5	do	129
200	Bank of Commerce.	120	1500	Cleve. & Pitts.	91
20	Market Bank.	114	100	do	90⅞
15	Imp. & Trad.B'k.	117	1000	Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
15	do	116	3600	do	46¼
10	Continental Bank.	104	100	do b10	46¼
21	do	105	1075	do	46
100	Fourth National.	107½	500	do b3	46⅛
100	Canton Co.	54⅞	44	do	45⅞
300	Cum. Coal P.	55	800	Chi. & N. W. P.	74⅜
100	do b30	55⅛	400	do	74⅛
300	do	55½	500	do	74½
300	Wilkesbarre Coal.	63	2600	do	75
150	West. U. Tel.	55⅜	200	do	75⅜
100	do s30	55½	500	do	75½
400	do	55¾	1200	do	75⅜
500	do	56	500	Chic. & R. I.	107⅜
10	do	56⅜	100	do	107½
200	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	97	25	C., Bur. & Quin.	137
100	Del. & Hud. C.	154	100	Tol., W. & W.	46⅛
200	Quick. Min.	54½	200	do	46⅝
20	do	54¼	1000	P., Ft.W.& C.	108⅜
200	do	54⅛	200	do	109
100	do	54⅝	100	do s15	109
600	do	55	200	do	109¼
100	Butler Coal.	13½	400	Alt.& T. H.	40
400	Mar. Min. Co.	13¾	100	Alt. & T. H. P.	73
200	Union Nav. Co.	109½	600	M. & C. 1st P.	44
200	do	109⅛	300	do	44¼
100	Spruce Hill C.	4	500	do	44½
400	Mar. Min. Pr.	30	100	Mil. & St. P.	54
100	do b30	30	100	do	55
300	At. Mail S. Co.	112	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	73⅛
300	Boston W. P.	34	300	do	73½
400	do	33½	100	Chi. & G. E.	50⅞
400	do	33⅞	200	do	51
			200	do	51⅛

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'62	111½	300	M. S. & N. I.	89⅞
100,000	O. & M. Cer.	34	200	do	89⅞
20,000	do	34⅛	300	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅛
10,000	do b30	34⅛	300	do	128¼
200	Canton Co.	55	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	90⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	56¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	46
200	Quick. Min. Co.	56½	200	do	45¾
200	do	56⅝	100	do	45⅝
300	Mariposa Pref.	30½	300	do	45⅞
300	Wilkesbarre Coal.	65	100	do	45⅝
50	do	63	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	74⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅝	100	do	75
600	do	118⅞	300	do	74⅞
100	Erie R.	93	2000	Chic. & R I.	107⅜
800	do s30	93	100	P. F. W. & C.	108⅝
200	do	92⅝	300	do	109
300	do	93	200	Chic. & Alton.	111¼
400	Reading R.	117⅞	200	Mil. & St. P.	55

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$13,000	US.6s,5-20sC.'62.	112	200	Reading R.	117¼
20,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109½	700	do	117⅝
10,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,R'65 ex div.	104⅝	300	do	117
			100	Mich.-Cen.	114¼
6,000	Missouri 6s.	79	20	M. So. & N. I.	89¾
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72	200	do	89⅝
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	34	100	do	89
100,000	do	34⅛	121	do	88⅞
80,000	do	34	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	46
100	Canton Company	54⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal P.	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	Mar. Min. Co.	[illegible]	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
100	Mariposa Pr.	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
200	do	30⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	122
300	At. Mail S. Co.	[illegible]	300	P., F. W. & C.	108⅝
400	N. Y. Cen.	118	100	do s60	108
100	do	[illegible]	100	do	108
33	Erie Railroad	91	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	73
300	do	91	100	do	72
400	do	91	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	43¾
400	do	91⅛	100	do	43⅝
430	do	91¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$40,000	Ohio & M.C.	34⅝	400	Reading R.	118
80,000	do b3	34⅝	2200	do	118¼
20,000	do	34½	200	do b60	118⅜
30,000	do b60	34	100	do b3	118½
50,000	do	34⅝	1500	do	118⅝
20,000	do b60	34½	300	do s30	117
80,000	do b3	34⅝	600	do	117¾
25,000	do s3	34⅜	400	do c	118⅛
30,000	do	34⅝	1100	Mich. S. & N.I.	90⅞
200	Canton Co.	55	100	do c	90⅞
100	Boston W. P. b3	33⅞	300	do b30	91
100	Cum. Coal.	55½	300	do	90⅞
100	do	55⅝	100	do b5	91
100	do	55⅝	2400	Clev. & Pitts.	91¼
300	do	55	2100	do	91⅜
100	do b10	55	500	do	91½
100	Quicksilver.	53⅝	300	do s3	91⅜
500	do	54	200	do b10	91¾
100	do s3	54⅛	300	do	91⅝
100	Mar. Pref.	29⅞	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	108
200	Smith & P. G.	11½	200	do b3	107⅞
600	do b30	11½	200	do	107½
400	West. U. Tel.	55¾	800	Chi. & N.W.	47
300	do s30	55⅝	3800	do	46½
100	do	55⅝	1400	do	46¼
200	do	55⅝	1800	do	46⅝
300	Erie Railroad	93¾	1800	do b3	46⅛
200	do	93⅞	3300	do	46⅜
200	do	93⅞	200	do	46⅜
600	do c	93⅞	900	do	46⅛
300	do c	95⅛	1500	do	46⅜
2600	do	94⅝	600	Chic. & N. W. P. b3	74⅜
1200	do	94⅝	300	do	74¾
500	do	94½	100	do s60	73⅞
1900	do	94⅜	1500	do	74½
1100	do	94⅝	100	do	74⅝
800	do	94⅜	800	do s3	74⅝
1800	Ill. Cen. R. x-d	129	500	do b3	74½
800	do s3	129	100	do b3	74⅜
200	do b3	128⅞	1100	P., F.W & C. x-d	108
300	do	129	1900	do b3	108
1200	Cleve. & Tol.	122⅛	200	do b10	108⅛
200	Chic. & G. E. b10	51⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C.	34	500	Reading R.	117½
30,000	do c	34	100	Hud. R. R.	122
10,000	do s15	33⅞	200	do s3	122
20,000	do b3	34⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R.	114
18,000	do	34¼	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	89¾
20,000	do s3	34	800	do s3	89⅞
100	Boston W. P.	33⅞	300	do b3	90
300	Cum. Coal. P.	54⅝	1100	do b3	90
100	do s3	54⅝	300	do	90⅛
100	do b3	54½	900	do s3	90¼
200	do	54⅝	100	do s10	90¼
100	do s10	54⅝	400	do b3	90⅝
200	Spruce Hill C.	4½	100	Tol., W. & W.P. b10	73
100	Quicksilver	56¼	600	Clev. & P. R.	90⅞
100	do b3	56⅜	800	do	90⅛
100	do b5	56⅝	300	Ch., R. I.& P.	107½
100	do	56⅛	100	do	107½
100	do b10	56⅝	100	do b10	107⅛
100	do	56⅞	300	do b15	107⅛
500	Mariposa Min.	14	100	do	107⅛
300	Mar. Pref.	30	200	do	107⅛
200	do c	30	300	do s10	107⅛
200	do	30⅛	200	do b3	107⅛
100	do s10	30⅛	300	Chic.& N. W.	45¾
500	West. U. Tel.	56	1800	do	45
100	do b10	56	500	do	44⅜
100	do s15	55⅞	600	do	44⅞
400	do b3	56	200	do b3	45
100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅛	200	do	44⅞
1800	Erie R. c	93	1100	Chi.& N.W.P.	74⅛
800	do	92⅞	200	do s10	74⅛
600	do	93	500	do b5	74⅛
300	do	92⅞	200	do s10	74¼
100	do s3	92⅞	200	P., F. W. & C. x-d	108⅜
300	do	92¼	300	do b3	108⅜
200	do	92⅞	300	do	108⅝
100	do	92⅝	100	do b5	109
400	do	92⅜	100	Chic. & G. E.	51⅛
200	do	92⅛	100	do b15	51⅛
500	do	92	200	Butler Coal Co.	13⅛
100	do	91⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$60,000	O. & M. C.	34⅛	50	Mich. S. & N. I.	90
20,000	do b10	34⅛	100	do s3	89¾
10,000	do s15	34⅛	200	do b3	89⅞
30,000	do	34⅛	300	do	89⅝
10,000	do b30	34⅛	700	Clev. & Pitts R.	90
20,000	do b3	34⅛	400	do	89⅞
500	Spruce H. C.	4	400	do	89⅝
100	do b30	4	200	do s15	89⅝
100	do b10	4	100	do b3	89⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	55⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol.	122½
200	do b3	56⅛	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	107½
200	Mar. Min Co.	13½	100	do b3	107⅜
100	do s10	13⅝	200	do b3	107⅜
2100	Erie R.	90⅝	100	do	107⅜
100	do	90⅝	100	do s15	107⅜
800	do b5	90⅛	300	do	107⅜
500	do	90⅝	300	Chic. & N. W.	44⅜
200	do s3	90⅛	400	do	44⅜
200	do	90⅛	300	do b3	44⅜
50	Erie R. Pr.	82	200	do	44⅜
1200	Reading R.	117	100	do	44⅝
200	do	117⅛	160	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	74
200	do b10	117½	300	do	74⅛
400	do b30	117½	200	do	74
200	Mich. Cen. R.	114	200	do	74⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R. x-d	126⅞	100	do s15	74¼
100	Chic. & Gr. E. R.	52⅛	100	do	74⅛
100	do s15	52	100	P.,Ft. W. & C. x-d	108⅛
			200	do	108⅛

THURSDAY, Oct. 4—P. M.

The price of Gold was stronger than on Wednesday in the early part of the day, but from signs of ease in the deliveries, there was a subsequent decline of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. from the sales of the morning. At 3 o'clock the quotation stood 148¼ ⅌ cent. There was very little done in Exchange for Saturday's steamers. To-morrow is the regular packet time for making up remittances, but the course of Gold this week, or since Tuesday, is evidently limiting business in Exchange so far as the regular Import trade are buyers. If Gold should be easy for delivery to-morrow it is probable that a fair amount of Bills may be taken for the mail to be made up early on Saturday morning.

The business in the U. S. Funds was unusually quiet to-day. Speculation is running, for the moment, almost exclusively on the Railway Shares, and there is only the regular investment transactions and a few purchasers for Europe in the Gold-bearing and 7-30 ⅌ cent. Bonds. There is a moderate amount of funding of the First Series of the 7-30s into the new 5-20s of 1865, July and January interest, at the Treasury Office. There are buyers of the old 6 per cents due in December, 1867, and July, 1868, at the Stock Exchange, at 137@138 ⅌ cent., Currency, with the purpose, perhaps, of tendering them to the Government, in advance of maturity, for Gold, at a liberal discount from their par value.

The Stock-brokers are well supplied with Money at 4@5 ⅌ cent., and the employment of balances by lenders at these rates is more active than last week, owing to the awakening of an old-fashioned upward speculation on the Stock Exchange, and the enormous daily money transactions which it necessarily involves.

On the Railway speculation there was another scene of extraordinary excitement. The course of the market was reversed from yesterday. Early in the forenoon the eagerness to buy was greater than the anxiety of Wednesday morning to buy. It was rumored that Erie Stock would be scarce for the day's deliveries, and not without some foundation, and the cash price, from 92 last night, was run up to 95¼ ⅌ cent. After 1 o'clock it was seen that there was no studied purpose on the part of the *Bulls* to make the stock scarce, but on the contrary a disposition to supply it at the going rates, or less, and the sales for cash and regular fell down to 90¾@91, and before 2:30 P. M. to 89¾@90 ⅌ cent. The transactions of the forenoon were quite large, but not in sufficient blocks of Stock to indicate that the movement had culminated. On the other New-York stocks there was a fresh upward movement in New-York Central, which continued to the close of regular dealings, while Hudson River, about which the October dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. creates some disappointment, was sold down to 122 ⅌ cent. Reading advanced to 118½, and then fell back to 118 ⅌ cent. The Western list was greatly excited. Northwest Common sold on the opening of the market as high as 47 ⅌ cent., falling off to 44¾@45 ⅌ cent.; the Northwest Preferred 74¾@75 ⅌ cent. Michigan Southern advanced to 91; fell off to 89¾, and again advanced to 90¼ ⅌ cent. Fort Wayne rose to 109¼ ⅌ cent. from 108 ⅌ cent. at the opening of the market; Illinois Central rose to 129 ⅌ cent.; Rock Island firm at best sales of yesterday, and the other Western dealings fairly active at the advanced prices. There was more than the usual amount of business in Marietta and Cincinnati at 44¼ ⅌ cent. for the First Preferred shares. Pittsburgh showed signs of moving upward at the close of the day. It had previously been neglected.

The Miscellaneous speculatives were higher on Quicksilver and Western Telegraph, and steady on Cumberland, Rutland Marble, &c.

The Border State Bonds were steady on Tennessees, North Carolinas and Virginias, and higher on Missouris. A further large speculation was indulged in the Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, at 34@35¼@33@34 ⅌ cent.

In the afternoon the agitation in the Railway Market continued. The sellers were more numerous, many of them for the Bear account, under the belief that the upward speculation was about to culminate. Illinois Central and Reading were sold down, the former to 126⅞, the latter to 117@117¼, and the Northwest Stocks, Fort Wayne and Michigan Southern, were weaker. After the Board broke up Erie rallied to 92 ⅌ cent., and the general list was firmer in the Long Room; and at 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The United States 5-20s of 1862 sold up to 112 ⅌ cent. in the afternoon; Gold rallied to 148⅛@148¼ ⅌ cent.

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	Northwest	46⅞	45
U. S. 5-20s	111⅛	112	N. West Pref.	74⅛	74⅜
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106	Rock Island	107⅛	107⅜
N. Y. Central	118⅛	117⅞	Fort Wayne	107⅞	108⅝
Erie	91⅞	90⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	55	54⅞
Hudson	123⅛	122	Quicksilver	54⅛	55⅞
Reading	117⅞	117¼	W. U. Telegraph.	54⅞	55⅞
Mich. Southern	90⅞	90	Mariposa Pref.	30	30
Illinois Central	128⅞	127⅛	Ohio Certificates	33⅞	34⅛
Pittsburgh	90⅝	90	American Gold	148⅝	148⅛
Tennessee 6s	72⅝	72	Bills on London.	108	108⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Market	114
Manhattan	132	Shoe and Leather	111
Merchants'	115½	Corn Exchange	116
Mechanics'	120	Continental	104
Union	120	St. Nicholas	106
America	137	Marine	140
Phœnix	105	Commonwealth	106½
Tradesmen's	140	New-York County	145
Seventh Ward	108	Impt'rs. & Traders	116
State of New-York	112	Park	145
Commerce	120	Manuf's & Merchants	104½
Ocean	105½	Central National	115
American Exchange	117	Fourth National	107½
Bank of the Republic	116	Ninth National	114
Hanover	110	Oriental Bank	125
Irving	105		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95½	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	93	Han & St.Jo. Ld G	96
N.Y.Cen. 6s. Sub'n	93	Lack. & West'n Bds	96
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102½	Del. L. & W. 1st M	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1864	99	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	92
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	85
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94½	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	72
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	103⅜
Hud. R. 7s, S. F. 1885	102½	Pitts. Ft. W.& Ch. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	102	Pitts., Ft. W.& Ch. 3d M.	88⅝
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M	93
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
Mich. C.nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Chic. & Alton. S. F	95
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	111	Chi. & Al. income	93
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	103	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Joliet & Chic. 1st m	102½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	78	Ohi. & Gt. E. 1st M	60
Chi. & N. W. Int B	89		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,382,834 79; including for Customs, $328,000; Gold Notes, $471,000. Payments, $983,840 12. Balance, $89,903,876 30.

We notice from their card in another place that Mr. H. B. KEEN, late of WORTH, WHITE & KEEN, and a member of the Stock Exchange, Mr. F. W. GILLEY, Jr., also of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. H. S. GERMOND, for many years in the Union Bank, and late First Teller, have constituted a new Stock and Banking House at No. 36 Broad-street, under the style of KEEN, GILLEY & GERMOND, with Mr. J. N. TAPPAN as special partner.

We have been requested to call attention to Proposals for $300,000 Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1895, bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office on Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. This stock, which is authorized by an act of the Legislature and by an ordinance of the Common Council, will bear interest at 6 ⅌ cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1895.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the inquiries in your letter, dated 22d inst., I have to say that printing paper includes only such paper as is used by printers in the ordinary publication of newspapers, books, pamphlets, circulars, posters and handbills, but does not in any case include writing paper, plain, enameled or laid; card paper or card board; Bristol board; envelope paper and envelopes, nor any manufactures from paper.

Paper not otherwise provided for is subject to a tax of three per cent. *ad valorem*, and manufactures from paper not otherwise provided for to a tax of five per cent. *ad valorem*. Yours, respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Messrs. THOS. MEGARGEE & Co., Philadelphia.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EDWARD CLARKE,
STOCK BROKER.
Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold on commission. No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 176 bbls. Ashes, 13,484 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. and 399 bags Corn Meal, 76,363 bushels Wheat, 194,962 bushels Corn, 1,250 bushels Rye, 30,116 bushels Barley, 71,102 bushels Oats, 171 pkgs. Lard, 35 pkgs. Cut Meats and 678 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, including Pots at $9 50@$9 62½, and Pearls at $12 25@$12 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request at uniform prices, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been very sparingly sought after to-day, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. Middling grades closed at from 40c.@44c., chiefly at 40c.@43c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,650 bales, against receipts of 194 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,333
Receipts in September, 1866	27,798
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	466,253
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports in September	21,474
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	309,019
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 23½c.; Tremont, C, 18c.; Nashua Extra, 21½c. Bleached Shirtings—Bay Mills, 35c.; Bates, 36c.; do. BB, 31c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; American, 19c.; Richmond, 20c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged Shirts—Elm City Company No. A 5, $16 50; No. 10, $21; No. 40, $33. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 2, $7; No. 3, $7 75. Home Made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 3, $5 50; No. 5, $6 50. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 45c.; do. B, 40c. Stripes—York, 34c.; Arasapha, 20c.

EGGS—Are in demand at firmer prices; Jersey, extra brands, 35c.@36c.; State and Pennsylvania, 34c.@35c.; Ordinary Western, 31c.@32c.; Western, by Express, 33c.@34c.; Canada, 33c.@34c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 12,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $8@$10 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 25@$12 60, including July and August inspection, at $8 25@$11 10, and September and October inspection at $10 90@$12 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11@$12 25 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00	@$10 75
Extra State	8 25	@12 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 00	@12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 30	@15 25
Extra Genesee	12 75	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75	@17 75

Southern Flour is in limited request, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 570 bbls., in lots, at $12 15@$13 65 for poor to good, and $13 75@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and wanted. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $6 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 95@$5 for Jersey, $5 for City (Manhattan Mills,) $5 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 700 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been inactive, but held firmly. Domestic Apples have been in good supply, with only a moderate demand. Pears are in good demand and firm. Grapes are firmer, the supply being short the past week. Apples, Sweet, $2@$3; Apples, Fall Pippins, $4@$4 50; Apples, Greenings, $3@$4; Pears, Virgalieu, $15@$20; Pears, Duchess de Angouleme, $18@$25; Pears, Common, $4@$6; Pears, Sickles, $15@$18 ⅌ bbl.; Peaches, Delaware, ⅌ basket, $4@$4 25; Watermelons, ⅌ 100, $15@$25; Isabella Grapes, 12c.@15c.; Concord Grapes, 12c.@18c.; Delaware Grapes, 20c.@25c. ⅌ lb.; Quinces, ⅌ 100, $1 25@$3. Dried Apples are plenty and dull. Peaches and small fruits are quiet. Apples, Southern, 9c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@28c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 18c.@19c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 15c.@17c.; Blackberries, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered today, at declining prices, yet has not been in much request. Sales, since our last, add up 86,500 bushels, including White Michigan, to arrive at $3 25; Milwaukee Club at from $2@$2 45; Chicago Spring on private terms; and Amber State at $3@$3 10 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in good supply and demand, opening rather more firmly, but closing quite heavily. Sales, since our last, add up 173,000 bushels, at 93½c. for inferior; 94c.@95c., closing at 94c., afloat, and 94c.@96c., closing at 95c., in store, for sound Mixed Western; 96c. for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, at easier prices, including Chicago at 50c.@58c., and Milwaukee at 57½c.@61c.; State at 62c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 123,000 bushels. Rye is in good request at $1 05@$1 15. Barley has been in more demand; 23,000 bushels were sold at $1 25@$1 40 for State, and $1 50 for Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has [illegible] in less request [illegible] at $2 25@$2 40 [illegible] active, but choice lots are firmly held. New are coming forward freely, [illegible] at $2 40 for Mediums and $3 00 for Marrows; Kidneys, $2 90@$3; Marrows, $2 50@$2 75; Mediums, $3@$3 20; mixed parcels, $1 90@$2 40, ⅌ bushel.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, left at Tide-water during the 4th week in Sept., in the years 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour..bbls.	Wheat..bu.	Corn..bu.	Barley..bu.
1865	37,610	250,700	1,166,900	283,000
1866	4,700	161,100	1,270,600	76,500
	Dec....32,900	Dec....89,600	Inc....103,900	Dec....156,500

The aggregate quantities of the same articles left at Tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of Sept., inclusive, during the years 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour..bbls.	Wheat..bu.	Corn..bu.	Barley..bu.
1865	490,600	5,733,700	10,493,900	573,100
1866	120,100	2,261,300	19,180,900	342,600
	Dec....370,500	Dec.3,472,400	Inc.8,687,000	Dec.230,500

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a deficiency of 1,064,980 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of September in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.	1866. May 1.
Flour, bbls	670,400	490,600	120,100
Wheat, bushels	11,572,400	5,733,700	2,261,800
Corn, bushels	7,435,600	10,493,900	19,180,900
Barley, bushels	220,500	573,100	342,600
Oats, bushels	5,759,200	6,413,800	6,643,800
Rye, bushels	135,300	507,800	679,800
Malt		421,200	333,100
Beef, bbls	5,600	7,190	100
Pork, bbls	54,700	14,850	11
Bacon, lbs	559,300	1,273,100	....
Butter, lbs	147,200	107,600	47,300
Lard, lbs	1,760,500	1,964,100	58,000
Cheese, lbs	438,100	6,557,100	1,432,900
Wool	658,500	426,400	403,200

HAY—North River bale is in pretty fair demand at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 50 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 60c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request and steady, including American new at 45c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continue in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@60c.; Cuba at 42½c.@57½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 66½c.@68½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 87½@$5; Resin at $4 12½@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been moderately inquired for, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 53; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 62½@$1 70 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in pretty fair request at 25½c.@26½c. for Crude, 42½c.@44½c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@61c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &C.—Potatoes are in large supply, dull and unchanged. We quote: Peach Blows, $2@2 12; Mercers, $2 50@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$1 75; Buckeyes, $1 50@$1 75; Dyckman, $1 50@$1 75; Chilian Reds, new, $1 50@$1 75; Sweet Potatoes, $3@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.; Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl., $1 75@$2; Onions, White, ⅌ bbl., $2 25@$2 75; Turnips, Russia, ⅌ bbl., $2 50@$3; Tomatoes, ⅌ basket, 62c.@87c.; Long Island Cucumbers, ⅌ 100, 50c.; Green Corn, ⅌ 100, $1 25@1 50; Cabbages, new, ⅌ 100, $6@$10; Marrow Squash, ⅌ bbl., $1@$1 25; Citron, ⅌ bbl., 75c.@$1; Pumpkins, ⅌ 100, $7@$10.

POULTRY AND GAME—Live poultry is more plenty and lower. Dressed is beginning to arrive in small lots, but the weather at present is rather unfavorable for it. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 25c.@26c.; Fowls, 19c.@20c.; Chickens, 20c.@22c. ⅌ lb.; Geese, $3@$3 50 ⅌ pair; Ducks, $1@$1 25. Game—Woodcock, $1@$1 25 ⅌ pair; Partridges, $1@$1 25 ⅌ pair; Pigeons, flight, $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ dozen.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been in pretty active demand, but at very irregular prices, the market closing more firmly. Sales since our last, 6,700 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 45 for new Mess, closing at $33 40, cash; $31@$31 25 for one-year old Mess, and $30 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,500 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including October, seller's option, at $32 87@$33 10; November, seller's option, at $31 25@$31 50 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and heavy at 15½c.@15½c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16½c. for short rib, ⅌ lb. Lard is in request and buoyant; kettle-rendered is very scarce, as is, indeed, all strictly prime Lard; sales since our last, 670 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@18½c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $45@$48 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in less urgent request at from 37c.@45c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 6c.@18c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, review thus: We this day render our report of the Butter market with an alteration in the classification of stock, as the Butter from the dairy districts is beginning to move in dairies, which was not the case earlier in the season. The market for Butter was quite firm and active for fine goods at full prices, until near the close of the week's trade, when moderately large receipts and the prevalence of unusually warm weather caused a depressed feeling and a check to trade. A portion of the receivers of fresh Pail Butters endeavored to establish the rate for selections at 60c., while the majority are selling slowly at 55c., at which rate the stock is heavy and declining. We would here state that the price of fresh pail Butter should have no effect on other grades of Butter, as the values are small in comparison to other grades, and the prices are so managed and manipulated as to render it hardly entitled to a notice in a market report, and is, on that account, now generally repudiated by the trade as an article to lead the prices for the great Butter market in New-York. Medium and low grades of Western Butters continue very dull and difficult to move at any price, while fine Western reserve is dull at quotations. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 8,552 pkgs. The market for fine State dairies closed heavily. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	38	@41
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	38	@41
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb.	43	@44
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb.	37	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	37	@40
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	37	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	32	@35
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	28	@30
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	25	@28
Western States—firkins, common	20	@21

The market for Cheese is without any material alteration since our last report, except greater activity and more demand, both for local trade and for export. Prices are unchanged, as the firmness of the dairymen in holding Cheese at prices above the market prevents the market being over-supplied with stock. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 17,068 boxes. The market closes well cleared of stock, and with firmness at our quotations:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb.	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been in less urgent demand, to-day. Sales since our last, 975 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 9½c.@12½c., and 1,260 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined sugars are in fair request at 15½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 61,000 lbs. at 15½c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 145,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13½c., and 94,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in bond, at 41c.@42c., chiefly at 41c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Glasgow, the engagements included 14,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4d. ⅌ bushel. For other ports nothing really new.

FURNITURE.

AT 30 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!
In consequence of the expiration of the partnership between the undersigned in January next, they now offer the balance of their large and well-assorted stock to the public at greatly reduced prices, and respectfully call attention to this notice. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
AND
UPHOLSTERY.
No. 187 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 213 and 215 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—SAVES EXpense of under mattress; with top mattress luxury of spring bed; $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL Pacific R. R. Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is *declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government, and all others whatsoever.*

The aid received from the Government (in amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the Road, together with nearly $7,000,000, received from Stock Subscriptions and other sources. The First Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 35 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.

The road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st were as follows, viz.:

May, 1866	$65,115.83
June "	67,429.78
July "	85,000.00

IN GOLD.

The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over $100,000 in Gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.

The construction of the road is going vigorously forward,—24 miles additional being nearly ready for the cars,—and it will probably be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the summer of 1867, when its earnings must be very large, as the entire trade of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho and Montana must pass over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over $13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.

This part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route is destined to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.

Over $1,000,000 has already been expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now running, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State Line.

The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and they are now offered to the public for the first time, after the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of $100,000 per month in Gold, only about 25 per cent. of which is required for operating expenses.

The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau St., New York.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
(FOR YOUNG LADIES,)
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av.

Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 15th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.

Circulars sent if desired.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 997 BROADWAY,
corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.	Hon. W. E. Dodge.	Wm. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	Rev. T. Edwards.	G. M. Speir.
J. H. Burton.	George Gordon.	James Stokes.
Benj. F. Butler.	Parker Handy.	Chas. N. Talbot.
L. B. Cannon.	Oliver Harriman.	Geo. P. Trigg.
Watson E. Case.	Enoch Ketcham.	A. S. Underhill.
John R. Cecil.	Calvin E. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst
Nath. Chater.	Legrand Lockwood.	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Couillard.	Robert Schell.	John C. Work.
Jos. M. Cooper.	Henry Shaw.	Thos. S. Young.

CHEVE'S
NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
AT
MASONIC BUILDING,
13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,

Having accepted an invitation to exhibit one of his pupils, only eleven years of age—who by six months' training under the Chévé system, is now able to read at sight and perform the most difficult music with rare artistic ability—will postpone the formal opening of his Institute till Oct. 8, in order that all pupils previously enrolled may receive an invitation to be present on the occasion.

Apply as above, on WEDNESDAY of this week, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

It is not yet too late to enjoy all the advantages of beginning with the classes first organized. For terms, &c., see circular, containing, besides other matter of great interest, the full indorsement of those eminent professors, L. M. Gottschalk, C. Bassini, and others.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

HOME INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
MISS M. METCALF, Principal.
Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
Institution endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 30. Board and tuition of 21 weeks $100. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild.
Address
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna,
Orange County,
New-York.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

ADULT PUPILS PREFERRED.—ALL English branches, composition, conversation, reading the poets, history, English literature, piano, singing and drawing. Highest references. No. 18 St. Mark's-place, near Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened Tuesday, Sept. 18.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMmercial arithmetic, correspondence, &c., taught at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No 756 Broadway, established 1840. Private rooms may be secured.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL rooms, on 6th-av., near 43d-st. Select classes in fashionable dancing and calisthenics are now open on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. See circulars.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, Conn.—Pupils are taught by the Principal. Terms, $50 per quarter. For particulars address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

MR. JULIUS EICHBERG WILL RECEIVE a few pupils in singing, harmony and violin. For terms apply to the music stores of Messrs. Pond & Co., Th. Firth, and Scharfenberg & Luis, Broadway.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 28 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH school for young ladies, No. 328 4th-av. There is a primary department for boys entirely separated.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,142 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Students received and pay from time of entering. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (210 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 125 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars of terms, &c., at bookstores or at the Institute.

The Hon. F. A. Conkling and Welcome R. Beebe, Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Robert Bonner, Charles Bliven, Theo. R. Tomlinson, George Mitchell, George Hoffman, Francis P. Sage, Daniel E. Delevan and 140 other well-known merchants and citizens are present patrons, whose names, with their sons, are in the new Catalogue and Circular.

N.B. Students for college, West Point or Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 26th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 27, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 507 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 69 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.
Pupils received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. Classes now forming in Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Book-keeping, &c. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS
will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A. K. FISKE, just graduated from Harvard College, and with experience as an instructor, would like to devote his attention to one or more private pupils. References: Rev. Dr. Bellows, Jno. E. Williams, President Metropolitan Bank; Francis Schroeder, Supt. Astor Library; John Rogers, sculptor, and others. Address 80 East 15th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling and makes elegant penmen.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—THE ADVERtiser is prepared to impart a knowledge of the Hebrew, Arabian and Persian languages; will also give lessons in Greek, Latin and German. Address M. G., No. 39 Ludlow-st.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 25th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,152 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 58 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 159 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WELL KNOWN IN New-York as Professor of Modern Languages, will open classes of French reading and conversation, for ladies, (only,) on a new plan convenient to married ladies. Apply before 2 o'clock, at No. 1,444 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts., over the store.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A LADY unusually qualified by education, social position and a long residence abroad, desires an engagement as companion or governess in a family; highest testimonials can be furnished. Address Mrs. A. L. G., No. 1,823 Wallace-st., Philadelphia.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching in this City desires to obtain pupils in schools or families; teaches English branches, Latin, French and music; satisfactory City references given. Address A. B. C., Station G.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 836 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires to obtain a few private pupils, or would teach a few hours in a school; excellent reference will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 12 East 35th-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO GIVE LESSONS in drawing and painting, in water colors and in oil, to pupils at their own residences. References good. Address Mrs. J. H., care of Church Book Society, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS—An English lady of experience in teaching English branches thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address Z. A. Z., Box No. 619 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY (OF French descent), speaking the French language fluently, desires a re-engagement in a private family as visiting or resident governess. Best of City references. Address J. R. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD TEACH ALL English branches (composition particularly,) piano, singing, drawing. References, institutions and first families of New-York. No. 18 St. Mark's-place.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A situation in a seminary or private family as teacher of English branches. Address TEACHER, New Lebanon Centre, N. Y.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WISHES A situation as visiting governess, to teach English and French. Address Miss D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mme. Adelaide Ristori, in her great role of ELIZABETH supported by her eminent dramatic company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. THE PERSIAN THRONE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Last night of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Charles Vandenhoff, Miss Caroline Carsen, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by Messrs. John Farley, Mark Smith, Joseph Weinlich, William Gomersal, Mrs. Gomersal, Miss Maria Norton, Mrs. Sophia Mozart.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. THE BRONZE HORSE, GRACE DARLING, THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES. Characters by the full company

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, PAUL CLIFFORD, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1770, and DUEL IN THE MIST.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, LADY IN BLACK. EVENING at 7¾, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8. SECOND WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY.
THIS DAY, on exhibition THE ANGEL'S OFFERINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Navy Department recently issued a circular announcing that on and after the 1st of November, 1866, the Senior Surgeon, Paymaster, Engineer and Marine Officer shall be recognized and considered respectively as Fleet Surgeon, Fleet Paymaster and Fleet Marine Officer, and in addition to their regular services as officers of the ship, they will discharge the duties required by regulation of fleet officers. Special fleet officers will not be detailed except when the aggregate number of officers and men attached to a squadron is 2,500 or more.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, about 5:45 P. M., a party of reckless and disorderly outlaws, numbering in all five men, drove down the slope on the east side of the Park, opposite to the Mineral Spring, at a furious pace. As they neared the bottom of the hill they ran with frightful force into Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS, who was walking quietly along, and hurled him to the ground a bleeding corpse. His death was almost instantaneous. Instead of stopping, the cold-blooded wretches drove off at a furious speed, and succeeded for a time in making good their escape. The murdered man was about 40 years of age.

As a man, accompanied by his wife and child, was riding leisurely on the road between Columbus and Fall River, Wis., one day last week, two boys, aged 12 and 14, demanded his "money or his life," and, no attention being paid to their demand, grasped the bridles of their horses. The eldest at the same time drew a revolver and fired, the ball coming in close proximity to the gentleman's head. The report of the weapon startled the team, which left the precocious urchins standing by the roadside. The boys have been arrested.

Miss CAROLINE BREWER, aged about 70 years, died in the Alms House in Portland, Me., on Friday last. She had been an inmate of the House for the last thirty-five years, and had not spoken an intelligible word in all that time. Having been disappointed in love, in early life, she made a vow never to speak another word, and she religiously kept her vow till her tongue was paralyzed in death.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* states that the editor of the Norfolk (Va.) *Old Dominion*, and chief accountant to the Paymaster at the Navy-yard there, who, as alleged, recently absconded with some thousands of dollars and another man's wife, was C. C. FLINT, the Baltimore correspondent of the *World* and the *News*, notoriously known through the war as "Druid."

It is reported in Washington that the Attorney-General has rendered a decision favorable to the claim agents, in the question referred to him as to the right of the officers of the Government charged with the settlement of bounty claims, to disregard powers of attorney given by claimants in favor of agents.

The *Yale Banner* for the new college year is out. Its catalogue of students shows 686 members of the College, of which there are 27 theological students, 23 law, 31 medical, 119 scientific; 100 Seniors, 117 Juniors, 126 Sophomores, and 149 Freshmen. The Linonian Society has 249 members, and the Brothers in Unity 248.

Cholera is increasing at Shelbyville, Tenn., and not more than six hundred out of a population of two thousand remain in town. Many of the citizens are living in tents near Tullahoma and at other points, waiting for the scourge to disappear. At the last visitation, some years ago, Shelbyville was nearly depopulated. The fatality is attributed to bad water.

Fifteen cars loaded with oil were burned on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, near Altoona, on Tuesday evening. The tobacco manufactory of W. & D. [illegible], in Pittsburgh, Penn., was nearly destroyed by fire on the same evening. Loss estimated at $30,000; insured for $16,000.

There were nine deaths from cholera in Nashville, on Wednesday; in Memphis there were thirteen new cases and nine deaths on the same day. Yesterday was observed in St. Louis as a day of thanksgiving for the disappearance of the cholera.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* states that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS does not contemplate any lecturing tour, as has been announced in some papers, but designs remaining at home during the Autumn and Winter, and devoting himself to his profession. He is in unusually good health.

At an early hour last Sunday morning the residence of T. B. PETERSON, Esq., in Philadelphia, was entered through a basement window, and silver ware valued at $1,000 stolen.

The jewelry store of GEORGE DOTY, at Detroit, was robbed of watches, &c., to the value of $5,000, on Wednesday night.

Among a lot of bills which the landlord of a Hartford hotel on Wednesday took to a city bank for deposit was a $5 Confederate note. He had taken it at par from some one who had stopped at his house.

The balloon which was picked up in Lake Ontario, on Tuesday, ascended from Albion. When it was partially inflated the supply of gas gave out, and the person who was to make the ascension was taking it to the gas-works to fill it; but a young man named COLLINS offered to make the ascension, and his offer was accepted. The basket was disconnected, and a board upon which to sit substituted for it. COLLINS seated himself and the balloon rose. It barely missed striking the spire of a church, and in passing over the canal was reversed, and COLLINS was dragged some distance through the water—a portion of the time none of his body being visible. The balloon finally rose again and swept through an orchard, and then again came to the ground, whereupon COLLINS jumped from his seat. The balloon, relieved of his weight, soared away. COLLINS was somewhat injured.

An attempt is being made by some over-sanguine individuals in the Massachusetts Sixth District to prevent the renomination of Gen. BANKS for Congress.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church held an adjourned meeting yesterday morning at the Church of the Ascension, on Fifth-avenue. The business chiefly transacted was hearing read the various reports of the officers of the Board, the appointment of Committees for various purposes, and other routine business. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock a regular Missionary meeting was held at the same place, at which several eloquent addresses were delivered by the clergy, advocating the cause of home and foreign missions as having peculiar claims upon Christians.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday. Thirty-one Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were relieved from further duty, and a vote of thanks given them for their faithful performance of duty during the cholera season. The Common Council of Brooklyn ask the Board to counsel the proper officers of that city to build sewers in certain streets. Dr. HARRIS presented some valuable suggestions in regard to persons supposed to be drowned.

The regular Republican Union General Committee met last evening, corner Broadway and Twenty-third street. About two hundred members were present, Mr. THOS. MURPHY in the chair. The vacancies caused by the defection of certain members were filled, and the Executive Committee was reorganized. The General Committee adjourned to Tuesday evening, and the Executive Committee to Monday evening next.

The examination into the case of alleged larceny by trick and device, wherein JOHN S. GOLDSCHMIDT stands charged with obtaining $2,500 worth of goods from JOHN SCHLESSINGER, of No. 404 Broadway, was continued yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs. Considerable additional testimony of an interesting character was introduced, and the hearing was adjourned over to this morning.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee was held at Tammany Hall last evening. Efforts are to be made to obtain for the Democratic Party at least half of the appointments for election officers; and the best legal talent in the City is to be retained to have the new Election Law examined and the people in each election district in the City duly informed of its bearings.

The American Bible Union held their concluding session yesterday, meeting in the morning, afternoon and evening. Addresses were delivered by prominent divines of the Baptist Church, and $6,000 subscribed among the delegates present for the purposes of the Union—the distribution of the revised edition of the sacred Scriptures.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday. A letter was received from Commodore RODGERS, in reply to the action of the Chamber on the conduct of the Commodore, and Minister KILPATRICK, in relation to the bombardment of Valparaiso. It was also resolved to ask Congress to abolish all export duty on United States cotton.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the body of MARTIN RYAN, a cartman, who was knocked off his cart by a Third-avenue car in the Bowery on the 28th ult. Considerable evidence was adduced, upon which the Jury rendered a verdict holding the car-driver responsible for his death. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held at Cooper Institute last evening, Hon. HORACE GREELEY presiding. Several well-known gentlemen were admitted to membership, and a warm debate in reference to a horticultural fair ensued.

JOHN R. WIGHAM, a Post-office clerk, was yesterday arrested for abstracting packages of registered letters from the mail-bags. Two packages were found secreted on his person at the time of his arrest. He had been suspected and placed under the surveillance of a special detective for some time.

The action brought in the Supreme Court to contest the will of the late JAMES P. ALLAIRE, which has been on trial for several days past, was concluded at a late hour yesterday, with the exception of the verdict. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning at the opening of the Court.

The Anti-Prohibition State Central Committee, composed of one delegate from each Congressional District, met yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. No business of public interest was transacted. Another meeting will be held to-day.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church is now in session in this City. It is understood that its deliberations are devoted to the nomination, election and consecration of a Bishop for the State of Nevada.

Rear-Admiral FRANCIS H. GREGORY died in Brooklyn yesterday morning, after a short illness. The deceased was in his 77th year, and had seen over fifty years of active service.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, there were no trials. Seven prisoners pleaded guilty to various crimes, and several of them were sent to State Prison, and some of them were remanded.

A large amount of business was transacted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. All the petty thieves and rowdies who are arrested appear in that Court.

The Board of Public Charities and Corrections held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday, at which the minutes of the fourteen days preceding were submitted and confirmed.

There was but one new case of cholera reported in this City yesterday, and all danger from that source is looked upon as being at an end.

The gold market was easier yesterday up to the close of regular 'Change hours, but subsequently advanced to 148⅜ per cent. Exchange dull at 108@108¼ on London. Money in steady supply, at easy rates to the brokers. The railway stock speculation, which continues quite rampant, affords more employment for money. The funds of the United States were quiet in the forenoon, but improved to 112 per cent. for 1862s at Second Board.

Produce and Merchandise were in rather limited demand yesterday. Breadstuffs and Cotton were depressed. Freights were quiet.

INJUSTICE TO THE DEAD AND THE LIVING.—Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was introduced to the Union League, of Philadelphia, the other night, "as one whose name was linked with that of LINCOLN and made grand by the association." It might have been expected, therefore, that in his attack upon the course of President JOHNSON, Mr. HAMLIN would at least abstain from censuring acts which were necessary consequences of the policy inherited from Mr. LINCOLN. This, however, does not seem to have been the case. According to the report in the *Tribune*, Mr. HAMLIN "argued that the President had as much right to appoint HIESTER CLYMER Governor of Pennsylvania as to appoint Provisional Governors for the Southern States." This is rather an ungracious method of proving one's political relationship to Mr. LINCOLN, and doing honor to his memory—for it is not probable that the Union League has a dozen members so ignorant in relation to the action of the Executive during the war as not to be aware that the proceeding for which Mr. HAMLIN arraigns President JOHNSON was initiated by his predecessor, not without remonstrance from extreme men certainly, but with the entire approval of the great majority of the Union Party. The Ex-Vice-President was then a consenting party, and by that circumstance is debarred from making these appointments counts in the indictment for "usurpation."

Again: Mr. HAMLIN is unjust to Mr. LINCOLN's Secretary of State and most influential adviser, as this passage from his reported speech shows:

> "If the President had executed all the laws that Congress enacted, everything would have been prosperous and harmonious, but under the guidance of the Secretary of State, whom he thought had led the President into his present difficulties, the President has failed the American people when they wanted his aid the most."

A charge of this nature should be specific or not made at all. If laws enacted by Congress remain a dead letter upon the statute book because of the remissness or ill-will of the Executive, let us know what the laws are, and wherein they have not been executed. And if Mr. SEWARD is in any degree responsible for neglect of duty by the Executive, let the instances be stated explicitly, and the evidence of improper influence on the part of Mr. SEWARD adduced. Until this be done, we must believe that Mr. HAMLIN has permitted partisan zeal to lead him to do injustice to one whom Mr. LINCOLN regarded with unfaltering confidence. As between Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. LINCOLN, we apprehend that the question of relative pliancy does not admit of doubt; so that the power of "guidance" imputed to Mr. SEWARD would probably have been most plainly visible during the life of him to whom Mr. HAMLIN is represented as indebted for his grandeur. In those days, however, no complaint was heard upon the subject. Mr. HAMLIN did not then object to Mr. SEWARD's "guidance." And Mr. LINCOLN, far from finding fault with Mr. SEWARD's conciliatory disposition, in the most marked manner indorsed and adopted it. Between the Secretary of State of 1864 and the Secretary of State of 1866 we can trace no essential difference. Mr. HAMLIN has slightly changed his stand-point: that is all.

The State Election.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, in speaking of what we said a day or two since of the State election, remarks:

> "A support of Gov. FENTON necessitates an opposition to Mr. PRUYN, and it is to be assumed the TIMES believes,—*though it does not say so*,—that the public good imperatively requires his defeat, and the election of Gen. WOODFORD by a larger majority than that given to Gen. BARLOW last year,—a majority which the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor upon the Republican ticket is certain to receive."

The *Journal* need have no doubt as to our position on this point: We are opposed, out and out, to the election of the Democratic State ticket nominated at Albany, and in favor of FENTON, WOODFORD and their associates, on the Union State ticket. We hope the latter will be elected by an immense majority—a majority large enough to impress upon the Democratic Party in this State the utter folly of trying to regain power by such false pretences as they practiced two years ago under Gen. SLOCUM as their candidate, or as they practiced last month in Albany under cover of the Philadelphia Convention. The lesson is needed and, if well administered, cannot fail to produce good results.

We regret exceedingly that Mr. PRUYN saw fit to accept a nomination at the hands of the Albany Convention. He regards it, we are aware, not as a Democratic Convention but as a Convention of National Union men, met on the basis of the Philadelphia Platform. We cannot so regard it. It *ought* to have been that, and, so long as the pretext served its purpose, it pretended to be. But the mask was very thin, and was speedily cast aside. The action of the Convention was openly and avowedly in the interest of the Democratic Party. Its nominations were made, its resolutions were framed, its whole action was designed—not to promote the election of members of Congress friendly to the admission of loyal representatives from loyal States, which was the only political object sought by the Philadelphia Convention, but *to restore the Democratic Party to power*. The nomination of Mr. HOFFMAN in preference to Gen. DIX was urged and demanded on that precise ground—because it would help the Democratic Party, and because the interests of that party would be safest in his hands. The Convention was not called for any such purpose, nor was it expected to be under the control of any such motive. The Philadelphia Convention never proposed any such thing. It was no part of its object to restore the Democratic Party to power. It had nothing to do with that or any other party project. The President never expected any such action at its hands. It was intended to be above parties—to seek other than party ends—to promote the restoration of the Union, upon a just and constitutional basis, as the necessary condition precedent to the action of political parties at all. It was a meeting for consultation, and was never intended to interfere with or disturb the party relations of those who might take part in its deliberations.

If its real purpose had been carried out in good faith, we believe it would have had a salutary effect upon the politics of the whole country. It offered a platform on which liberal and patriotic men of all parties could have acted in harmony, for the purpose of attaining a result in which all such men have a deep and a common interest. But the Democrats in this State, and, we believe, in every other, intent solely upon their own selfish interests, seized upon this wise and judicious movement as an instrument for their own aggrandizement. Under cover of this National Union movement, they renominated their party tickets, reaffirmed their party position and prepared to march to a party victory. The election of HOFFMAN and the Albany ticket would be proclaimed to be a Democratic triumph—as in fact it would be, and would be the signal for the reassertion and resumption of the full sway of the Democratic party; and Mr. PRUYN, if thus elected, would be simply a Democratic Lieutenant-Governor,—acting with that party, powerless to control or influence its action, and free only to follow its lead and obey its dictation.

We should deeply regret to see Mr. PRUYN in that position. It would be unworthy alike of his past relations and of his future hopes. He is a gentleman of ability, of large political experience and of commanding political position; but his election to high office as a Democrat, will render all these qualities of little worth to himself or any one else. He is identified with the fortunes and principles of the Republican and Union Party. He holds its faith, he has fought its battles, he shares its impulses, he seeks the same great ends which have commended it to favor and support, and he will not find it easy to turn his back upon those who have struggled with him so long for the beneficent objects it has sought to accomplish. He cannot do it unless success identifies him with the party which, for its own purposes, made him its candidate.

Mr. PRUYN's real interest will be best promoted by the overthrow of the Democratic Party. That result will release him from all further obligations, and his own advantage is in this identical with the welfare of the State and country. The public mind will not regard, with any degree of toleration even, the return of the Democratic Party to power.

Attack and Defence—Ships and Guns—Europe and America.

Never have the great nations of the world been more active and energetic than at the present time in their efforts to procure for themselves the best weapons of attack and defence by land and by sea. This country is only less active than the military Powers of Europe in the matter, because we flatter ourselves that as regards ships and guns, small arms and artillery, we are up with the latest results of science, and decidedly ahead of all other countries. But those who are aware of the experiments and investigations that are even now being carried on under the direction of the War Department and the Navy Department, know that the authorities of the United States are far from being idle when all others are so active. The experiments at Fortress Monroe, in the matter of Guns *vs.* Iron-plated Fortifications, are neither useless nor insignificant, but have relation to an entire remodeling of our system of harbor defence, which was proven during the rebellion to be of an unreliable and incompetent character. Nothing of importance has yet been settled by the experiments, and nothing has been demonstrated except the superiority of certain guns in our service to the strongest form of iron-faced fortification that has yet been constructed. Experimentation, however, in this matter has but begun, and the facts that may be developed during its progress will be looked for anxiously, not only by scientific engineers and military men, but by the general public, who acquired a keen interest in such subjects during the existence of our late war. This is by no means all that is being done on this branch of the subject. The question of guns and gunnery, in all departments, is under constant investigation by our military authorities, and an intelligent outlook is kept for whatever is new, at home or abroad. In like manner, the Navy Department has solved, and is yet solving, most important problems in naval warfare. The voyage of one monitor from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from New-York to San Francisco, and the voyage of another monitor from this side of the Atlantic to the Baltic Sea, from the shores of America to the coast of Russia, have demonstrated a point of high value to us, while they have taught Europe a lesson which it is none the worse for having learned. The great and complex experiment of the *Dunderberg* is all but completed, and its success thus far gives almost positive assurance of a triumph in naval engineering as eminent as any of the century. In short, the Navy Department is none behindhand in keeping pace with the developments of the age in those matters which affect the safety of our seaboard no less than our position on the seas.

Our columns of late have given proof of the deep interest, not to say excitement, prevailing all over Europe, and especially in England and France, on the questions relating to military and naval armaments, and of the extraordinary efforts that are being made at this moment by each of the leading Powers to obtain the most perfect implements of destruction. The excitement has arisen, in good measure, from the reports concerning the destructive effects of the Prussian needle-gun, and from the visit of the American monitor *Miantonomoh* and the accounts published about her. There has, doubtless, been a good deal of exaggeration in the statements which have obtained currency about both of these warlike weapons; but as both of them have been brought into service for the first time in the two most recent wars, and neither of them has yet been practically employed by either France or England, and as each of them is unquestionably superior in its own sphere of service, it is not unnatural that those who own neither of them, and dread each of them, should be somewhat excited about the demonstrations they have made. As might be expected, the new military small-arm has created the greatest excitement in France, while in England it is the naval engine of war which has induced the profoundest sensation. The news of the work done by the Prussian gun at Sadowa resulted in something very like a panic in France; and there is no doubt that its moral influence in keeping the peace of Europe after that victorious field, was as great as its influence in winning the field itself. Before this first feeling in France had gone very far, the Government took pains to counteract it by announcing its possession of a gun far superior to the needle-gun in destructive value, and also by taking the most active measures to introduce the Chassepot musket into its army. We know that at this time NAPOLEON's Government and the military authorities are giving all possible attention and strength to this matter; and as everything that France values and the Emperor hopes for, depends upon the efficiency of the army, we may be sure that there will be no relaxation of effort until every French soldier is armed with the best weapon that inventive genius can produce. While the English also are by no means overlooking this matter, it is upon naval artillery and ships that their most anxious attention is now directed. Upon the apparition of the *Miantonomoh* in British waters, and upon investigating the power of her armament and her own strength, the London *Times* excitedly declared that there was no ship in the British navy which the American monitor could not destroy, while it was not in the power of all the ships in the British navy to destroy this American monitor. Such a state of things could not be tolerated by a Power that claimed the supremacy of the seas; and as the question really resolved itself into the old question of producing a gun superior in penetrating force to the resisting surface, the efforts to obtain it were carried on with even greater intensity than at any time during the last dozen years. And now, very soon after the French have told us of a musket which takes away all fear of the needle-gun, the English announce their possession of a piece of artillery which will enable them to laugh to scorn iron-clad ships and monitors of every kind and character. The *Times*, lately panic-struck in presence of the *Miantonomoh*, is now carried off in a triumphant ecstacy. "That the strongest iron-clad afloat," it exclaims, "*might be sent to the bottom as easily as a wooden frigate*, is now a fact about which it is hardly possible to entertain a doubt."

> "A target," continues the *Times*, "with greater resisting powers than the broadside of any iron-cased frigate or the turret of any monitor has been completely smashed by a particular kind of shot fired from a particular kind of gun, and that gun and that shot are of *British* make and invention. It is of equal importance to observe that the gun which has proved so irresistible is not a piece of any prodigious calibre or impracticable weight, but only such a gun as could be carried and worked in a ship's broadside. Whereas, too, it is scarcely credible that any ship could be sent to sea with thicker or more ponderous armor than was represented in the target demolished, it is very credible indeed that the calibre, charge and power of the gun might be increased, *so that the essential question between ships and guns may be regarded as settled.* That is the conclusion forced upon us by the results of the remarkable experiments just reported from Shoeburyness."

The *Times* gives us a few details of this wonderful "Woolwich" gun—which is only a 250-pounder—and mentions the nature of the experiments which produced such a revolution in its opinions. We doubt if military men in this country will give them anything like the value which the *Times* attributes to them; and in fact, the *Times* itself is shrewd enough to see that there would be elements introduced in practical warfare which would assuredly modify the results obtained from the experiments. The *Times* shows throughout its article that it has an eye upon the American "monitors," their "big guns," their "turrets," and their "laminated armor;" and it is anxious to let us know that none of these lately terrible things can now disturb the British soul, as it securely reposes upon a "Woolwich" cannon. "We (the British) shall no longer be under the necessity of building turret-ships." "We (the British) might almost say that the value of an iron-clad as a fighting vessel has vanished." "May we (the British) not reconsider our opinion about the worthlessness of our old wooden navy?" "The present ideas respecting the inutility of our old (the British) navy would be dispelled also, and our old superiority as a maritime Power would be suddenly restored," etc., etc., etc., says the London *Times*.

It is really exhilarating to see the equanimity of two such Powers as France and England so easily restored as it has been by the Chassepot musket and the Woolwich cannon. In the meantime, with regard to each weapon, we are not at all in doubt that this country can easily go a trifle better.

The Mexican Question.

We hope our Government will be prepared to respond promptly and favorably, to any request that may come, from a proper quarter, for aid in preserving order and peaceable government upon the departure of the French troops. That event will leave the country in a perilous condition. The Republican Government is not strong enough, either materially or in public confidence, to control the elements of disorder that will break out upon the withdrawal of the foreign force. The French have thus far done something to repress the contests of contending factions, and to maintain better order than has been usual in that country. But the moment they are gone, the old factions will renew the struggle for supremacy, and Mexico will be plunged into worse anarchy than before.

Our Government has not only a right, but it is its duty, to aid the legitimate Government of Mexico in averting these dangers. We are her nearest neighbors. Our relations are, or ought to be, closer and more intimate than those of any other nation. Our political institutions are the same in character and we ought to feel a strong interest in their success. We think it altogether probable that the government of JUAREZ will seek aid from us, in contending with the elements of anarchy and misrule that will break out upon the departure of MAXIMILIAN. He cannot cope with them alone, at least until time has been afforded for a consolidation of the national forces, and a renewed indication of the popular will. We see no reason why we should not extend to the Mexican Government, in this emergency, such aid as it may require. It is not at all impossible that we may be asked to extend our military protection over the country, until it can establish for itself a stable and satisfactory Government, and we see no reason why we should not respond to the demand. Twenty thousand American soldiers, under a commander of proper ability, vigor and prudence, clothed with power sufficient to make his protection felt as a positive authority, acting in harmony with the Republican forces of the country, would be sufficient to reëstablish peace and order in Mexico, and open up to her people a prospect of development and prosperity more brilliant than they have ever hitherto enjoyed.

Nor is there the slightest fear that such action could give umbrage to foreign Powers. All foreign nations, and France and England especially, are directly interested in the peace and prosperity of Mexico. The payment of their debts depends directly upon her commerce, and that depends upon the development of her internal resources. We have no doubt they would welcome any action on our part which should promise to give that country a fixed and stable Government—whatever might be its form.

The Constitutional Amendment in the North.

The threats of the Radicals are a fruitful source of controversy. The terrible things which oratorial zealots declare to be in reserve for the South if it refuse to do their bidding, are dwelt upon as indications of a settled purpose in the mind of the Republican Party. The dissatisfaction expressed in relation to the pending Constitutional Amendment, because it makes no provision for negro suffrage, is held to be proof of a general determination to insist upon that measure as a condition precedent of the admission of Southern Representatives. It must be confessed that the absence of everything resembling a guarantee that the South shall be admitted if it ratify the Amendment, leaves grounds of doubt which ought not to be suffered to continue. Common fairness requires that a request to ratify shall be accompanied with a pledge that the act of ratification shall remove all hindrances to restoration save those which may arise from individual inability to take the prescribed oath. In the absence of this pledge, all knowledge upon the subject is inferential. The admission of Tennessee, and the failure of attempts to give form and expression to the more violent crochets of the extremists, afford *prima facie* evidence of a willingness to consider the adoption of the Amendment the sign of a State's fitness for recognition. And this is all. For aught beside we have no assurance beyond the general fact that Congress found no other basis of agreement than an amendment which in itself is singularly free from harshness or injustice.

Further evidence in the same direction may be gathered from the resolves of the Conventions and the prevalent tone of speeches upon the stump. As at Syracuse, the representative organizations of the Republican Party have eschewed the ultra views of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, and with scarcely an exception have left Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS in the cold. Neither in this State, nor in Pennsylvania, nor in Ohio, nor in Indiana, nor in Illinois, has negro suffrage been generally presented as an article of the party faith. On the contrary, in each of these States the Constitutional Amendment has been approved as an official embodiment of terms presented by the victorious North to the defeated South. True, there are speakers who go much beyond the party platforms. There are some who, as a matter of principle, affirm their adhesion to measures not accepted by the party; and there are many who imitate the folly of FORNEY, the blackguardism and blasphemy of BROWNLOW, and the wickedness of those who preach the doctrine of slaughter and theft. But, as a rule, the candidates eschew these extravagances, and plant themselves upon the Amendment as the measure with which they will be content.

Take Gen. LOGAN, now hard at work in Illinois, as an exemplification of this fact. For three or four months past he has been classed among the Radicals, and unquestionably some of his utterances have been seasoned hotly enough to satisfy the most Radical stomach. In one of his latest and most elaborate speeches, however, as reported in a Chicago journal of Monday last, he plants himself upon the Amendment, and in part rests his justification of it upon its acknowledgment of State rights in the matter of suffrage. His words are unmistakable. "I am in favor of the principles of that Constitutional Amendment, and that leaves the States entirely free to arrange the matter for themselves." And nearly his entire argument is tinged with the same comparative moderation; not making it exactly as we would have it, but affording a wholesome contrast to the talk of the missionaries of incendiarism at present in the West.

The South will do well to bear these signs of the times in remembrance when the proposed amendment comes up for review. It will commit a grievous mistake if it imagines that the amendment is not sustained by the North as temperate, reasonable, and just. And it will do grievous wrong to the people of the North if it be misled by partisan clamor, and confound their demand for the Amendment with the reckless assumptions of itinerant agitators.

Large States and Small States—Tendencies of the Age.

The French Emperor in his recent remarkable circular, says:

> "An irresistible power—can it be regretted? impels peoples to unite themselves in great masses by causing the disappearance of minor States. This tendency arises from a desire to assure to the general interests more efficacious securities. Perhaps it may be inspired by a kind of Providential anticipation of the destinies of the world. While the ancient populations of the Continent within their restricted territories increase but slowly, Russia and the United States of America may each before another century has expired contain 100,000,000 of inhabitants."

The tendency in Europe, he also remarks, is to form States with populations of between thirty and forty millions.

Earl RUSSELL, in a speech during the past Summer, remarked on this same peculiarity of modern history, and, unlike the habit of his countrymen, hailed it as a cheering sign of progress. Both of these leaders of European affairs regard from different standpoints the formation of small States as a misfortune—as inevitably weakening "force and public spirit." In the Imperialist this view is logical and rational. In the Englishman it is opposed to what has been at least, during the American war, the received philosophy among his countrymen. How often were we assured, during our struggle, by British students of the philosophy of history, that the theory of a large American Republic was a delusion and snare to us; that we were mistaking "bigness" for "greatness;" that the great men and great deeds of antiquity appeared on the most petty stages, and that the immortal names of ancient history belonged to States or kingdoms, not larger than individual States in our Union. We were exhorted to cease this insane struggle for an empire, and to allow the three or four Republics, natural to our circumstances, to spring up. Art and learning and manhood, we were told, would flourish as well in a petty "Republic of New-England." Commerce would be as world-wide in the single "Free City" of New-York, and agriculture supply Europe as easily from a mighty Western Republic, and cotton clothe the world from a Southern Slave Confederacy, as well as in a vast Union embracing all these. There were a few persons at the North, and a great number at the South, who believed in these theories of separate Republics.

But the great ideas of the age, as NAPOLEON has observed, the under-current which carries along with it men and Governments, are all toward the promotion of large States and the absorption of petty ones.

Our people felt this *drift* with overwhelming power, and reconstituted a great nation, which, as the Emperor says, will in a few years embrace over a hundred millions of men, and be the most wealthy and powerful Empire of history. Italy has felt this pressure, and has become a nation of some twenty-seven millions, uniting its many dissevered fragments, after immense sacrifices. Germany, so long aspiring for unity, has at length absorbed the smaller States, and made a nation of twenty-nine millions, soon to be, without doubt, thirty-seven millions. This process, as NAPOLEON sees, is to go on in Europe and America; and the smaller States are gradually to disappear from the map as independent Powers. Nor is such a result to be dreaded by the student of history. As Earl RUSSELL remarked, the small States produced great men because their military power was relatively greater than it is now, and there was a field for distinction and an opening for ambition to the citizen of a petty kingdom or republic which does not exist now. Before the era of gunpowder, before artillery and the musket, the prowess of the single man was of more moment in a battle. Where swords and arrows were the weapons, the immortal "three hundred" might die at Thermopylæ, and save their country; but fancy three hundred Swiss dying in a mountain pass to save Switzerland from France. Or suppose the free cities of Germany, banding themselves, like Greece against Persia, to resist the millions of Russia. In modern warfare numbers and wealth are everything. All the heroism of Sparta could not, at this moment, save Belgium from Prussia, with her needle-gun and her million of men. Individual valor is comparatively less of an element to be considered now than in ancient wars. As a consequence, the citizen of a small State has no national consciousness—no proof of nationality. He cannot transfer the greatness of his people to himself. He has less dignity and courage. He can live for no great public object. His community, as NAPOLEON says, has "no force or public spirit." The low position of his country reacts on his own intellect and manhood. No modern small community, we believe, will produce such immortal names as did the Greek petty States. Art indeed may flourish where there is no national spirit; RAPHAEL and MICHAEL ANGELO and DA VINCI lived in Rome and Florence when there was no Italy, only petty republics forever quarreling and continually overrun by the foreigner. But heroism and great manhood, and the development of the individual (which is the highest object of modern society), will not exist where there is no country to love and no national power to protect and to dignify.

Great states have their peculiar intellectual dangers, as we shall learn in America. There is a certain monotony and uniformity and lack of individual genius under a vast empire. Public opinion is too tyrannical. Society becomes tame, and men are too much absorbed in the state. In America this tendency will be met by our admirable State organization, which gives us some of the benefits and few of the evils of the small state system.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Mme. RISTORI repeats her great character of *Elisabeth* here to-night. We recommend our readers to see her in it.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON appeared here last evening in his original character of *Asa Trenchard*. The name of Mr. JEFFERSON recalls that of the play in which it appears, "Our American Cousin," which otherwise would be forgotten on this side of the Atlantic. In England, when the piece was produced, they thought of *Lord Dundreary*,—accepting an exaggerated type of a national character. Here we did the same. *Asa Trenchard* is, fortunately, not an individual that we are likely to meet in real life, but, as a vulgar generalization, he is a contrast to any other kind of life, and, therefore, amusing. It would be dreadful, even in Vermont, to have an *Asa Trenchard* walk in with his "plunder," to claim the family estates. How much worse in a country where brandy-smashes, gin-cocktails, &c., are unknown? A generation is a short breathing time in New-York. We seem to have outgrown this effort of Mr. TOM TAYLOR. With the exception of the dairy scene in the second act there was nothing that gave the audience more than a mere titillation of pleasure. In the scene referred to Mr. JEFFERSON was superb, and was ably assisted by Miss KATE NEWTON. The acting generally was good. Mr. CHARLES VANDENHOFF—a name that will always be honored in America—made his appearance as *Lord Dundreary*, and made the best of so embarrassing a part after so good an original as Mr. SOTHERN. The piece was of course successful, and will be repeated every night until further notice.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The usual prospectus of the Society has just been issued. It gives us a sketch of the plan of operations for the Twenty-fifth Season, 1866-67. Mr. CARL BERGMANN has been elected Conductor for the entire series of concerts. The selection could not have been improved, or even equaled. The rehearsals and concerts are to take place at Steinway's New Music Hall. The first rehearsal is on Saturday, 20th inst.; first concert on November 17th. The leading instrumental features of the season are as follows:

First Concert.—Symphony No. 2, in C, Op. 61, SCHUMANN. "Nachtlicher Zug," (Episode from LENAU's "Faust,") first time, LISZT. Overture, "Columbus," (first time,) BRISTOW.

Second Concert.—Symphony No. 4, Op. 60, in B flat, BEETHOVEN. "Meistersinger in Nürnburg," (Introduction,) first time, WAGNER. Overture, "Carnaval Romain," BERLIOZ.

Third Concert.—Symphony in D minor, (first time,) VOLKMANN. Overture, "Fingal's Cave," Op. 24, MENDELSSOHN. Overture, "Les deux jouvinées," in E, CHERUBINI.

Fourth Concert.—Symphony No. 2, Op. 36, in D, BEETHOVEN. Poëme Symphonique, "Hunnenschlacht," (Nach Kaulbach,) first time, LISZT. Overture, "Magic Flute," MOZART.

Fifth Concert.—Symphony No. 4, in C, Op. 38, "Jupiter," MOZART. Symphony Dramatique, "Romeo and Juliet, (*Scene d'Armour, La Fée des Songes*,) first time, BERLIOZ. Overture, "Tannhäuser," in E, WAGNER.

We are promised the most prominent artists—vocal and instrumental—that the directors can secure for the solos. Alas! we are too familiar with such promises to give heed to them. During the present year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society takes place, and a grand musical festival will be given in honor of the event. The Society has certainly provided an interesting programme, and we doubt not that it will, under Mr. BERGMANN's firm *bâton*, be carried out with spirit.

ANSCHUTZ MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—The name of Herr ANSCHUTZ is a "household word" to the readers of the TIMES. More than any other man during the past ten years he has been before the public as a reliable champion of music. It will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere that this fine musician has recently inaugurated a Musical Institute for the instruction of beginners and advanced pupils in every branch of the musical art. We have recently visited the establishment, which is conveniently located at No. 141 East Eighth-street, and can speak with confidence of the excellent order and discipline which prevails there. It must be remembered that every element and combination of music is taught, from the simple gamut to the full orchestral score. In each department we found thoroughly competent teachers—gentlemen, indeed, of acknowledged eminence in their profession. Mr. ANSCHUTZ's direction of the Institute would of itself insure this result. We give a list of the professors: Singing—Mme. Bertha Johannsen, Herr Carl Anschutz, Marco Duschnitz. Piano—Messrs. A. Davis, A. Buechel, H. Kalliwoda, Wm. Groscuath, Max Braun, (organist and composer,) A. Neuendorf, (conductor of the German Opera.) Organ—Max Braun, A. Davis. Theory of Music—Herr Carl Anschutz, Mr. A. Buechel, Mr. Max Braun. Violin—Mr. Joseph Noll. The terms of admission are moderate, placing the usefulness of the Institute within the reach of all. We trust sincerely that Mr. ANSCHUTZ may succeed in his enterprise. At best, the advantage will be on the side of the public. A visit of examination to the Institute will show intending students that everything has been prepared for their comfort and convenience, and what we have said will, we hope, convince them that they can get a musical education in New-York quite as well as in any city of Europe, if they are desirous of doing so.

California Wines.

Messrs. GURNER & Co. offer a very large variety of California wines of excellent quality at reasonable prices. Some of them, especially the hock, claret and port, compare very favorably with foreign wines of a corresponding quality, and others are quite peculiar and not to be equaled by European wines. The culture of the grape is rapidly extending in California as in some of our Eastern States, and we have no doubt that at no distant day nine-tenths of all the wines consumed in the country will be of native growth. We commend Messrs. GURNER's catalogue to general attention, feeling confident that it will command itself to general favor.

PERSONAL.—Mr. WALTER, principal proprietor of the London *Times* and M. P. for Berks, arrived in this City a fortnight since and has gone on a brief visit to Canada. He reached here in time to attend the first day's racing at Jerome Park. He will spend but ten or twelve weeks in this country, which he visits now for the first time. He is accompanied by his son. Mr. WALTER's grandfather was the original founder of the *Times*, though it won its marked preëminence in journalism under the enterprising and able management of his father, who died some twenty years ago. Mr. WALTER is an extensive farmer, having a finely cultivated estate of over a thousand acres, called Bearwood, near Reading, about 30 miles from London.

THE SOUTH.

Railroad Consolidation—The Railway System of the State—Operations of Gen. Mahone—A Flurry About Repudiation—Opera in Richmond—The Election of Judge Ould to the State Senate—The Examiner and its New Proprietor—Card from Gen. Wickham.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Sept. 28, 1866.

The good people of the Old Dominion are becoming excited on the question of the proposed consolidation of the various railroads from Norfolk to Bristol *via* Petersburg and Lynchburgh, under one management, and as the question is one in which the Northern people are interested, a few words upon it will not be amiss.

VIRGINIA RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The railroad system of Virginia is peculiar to the extent that the State owns a large proportion of stock in all the roads and interferes directly in their management by the appointment of State Directors in each Company, these appointments being made by the Board of Public Works, which is composed of the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor of the State, and it is easy to see that practically the entire railroad system of the State is under the control of these three officers.

GEN. MAHONE'S OPERATIONS.

After the close of the war Gen. MAHONE, of Norfolk, was elected President of the then comparatively unimportant road from Norfolk to Petersburgh, but shortly afterward, managing to get the Presidency and control of the South Side road from Petersburgh to Lynchburgh, and making arrangements with the roads beyond that point to Memphis and the South and West generally, he established what is known as the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway, and became almost autocratic in Virginia railroads. These strides of MAHONE were passed by almost without comment, but it being now proposed to consolidate the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, leading from Lynchburg to Bristol, with the consolidation already made from Norfolk to Lynchburgh, an energetic protest is going up from the entire State North of the James River, and especially from the City of Richmond. It seems taken for granted that if MAHONE would be President of the great consolidation of 487 miles of railway from Norfolk to Bristol, and that the end of it all would be the commercial ruin of Richmond, in consequence of the discriminations that would be made against her; and there can be no doubt that such would be the effect of the arrangement. This question of consolidation it appears is to be settled by the appointment of the State proxies at a meeting of the Board of Public Works, on Tuesday next, and the contest between the advocates of consolidation and their opponents is growing both warm and interesting.

PROPOSED REPUDIATION.

There is another question just now engaging a large share of public attention, all growing out of a paragraph in one of the Fredricksburgh papers, that JOHN S. BRAXTON, a member of the Legislature from Westmoreland, had declared himself in favor of the repudiation of the State debt, meaning the debt contracted before the war. Thereupon arose a tempest in a tea-pot, and the energetic protests of the newspapers of the State against the introduction of such a measure into the Legislature, must have convinced BRAXTON that they considered him a man of great weight in the Assembly. It may quiet the nerves of Virginia bond-holders in New-York, that there is no probability whatever, that any such policy will be adopted by the Legislature. If as alleged, Mr. BRAXTON is in favor of it. He undoubtedly stands alone, and he is a man of no influence whatever in the body of which he is a member.

THE OPERA-FASHION IN RICHMOND.

Striding from these grave public matters to one of social life, a stranger who had been led to believe that this was a land of poverty and desolation, would have been considerably astonished had he visited our theatre, just reopened, under the management of DUFFIELD & WALDRON, by the Strakosh Opera Troupe. The large edifice has been well filled every evening, and I doubt if any dress-circle ever presented a finer array of elegant toilettes than has that of this theatre nightly. So far as this is an evidence, this city is yet as wealthy as any of its population in the Union.

ELECTION FOR STATE SENATOR.

We had an election yesterday—a frequent occurrence of late in consequence of resignations, thereby disproving JEFFERSON'S maxim concerning officeholders, that "few die and none resign." Yesterday the election was for a member of the State Senate, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JOHN H. GILMER, and the successful candidate was Judge ROBERT OULD, well-known to the country as the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange during the war. There was nothing of politics in the election, the issue being presumably the charter of the Valley Railroad, a question purely local and commercial in its character. If, therefore, the more irate of the Radical organs shall, as they probably will, cite the election of Judge OULD as another proof of the continued stiff-necked and rebellious character of this people, they will be as far from the truth as they generally are in the construction they put upon events in the South.

THE EXAMINER.

The change in the proprietorship of the *Examiner* thus far has not led to any other change in that journal than the contemptuous ejection of the superfluous "k's" and "u's" from its columns, where they have been so fearfully overworked. This ejection having already occurred, it is currently reported that the several extra fonts of those letters necessary formerly to the setting up of the matter for the paper are now for sale cheap. Those extra k's and u's were one of the crotchets of the gifted but erratic DANIEL, and their continued use after his death was an attempt to stamp the paper with something of DANIEL. The new proprietor, Mr. WYNNE, is one of the most liberal minded and cultured gentlemen in the State, and being, moreover, a sagacious and energetic business man, the *Examiner* under his auspices bids fair to regain some portion of the powerful influence it once wielded on public opinion in Virginia.

A CARD FROM GEN. WICKHAM.

Gen. WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM, the President of the Virginia Central Railroad, publishes in the *Whig* of this morning a card, which is so explanatory of one phase of public thought in Virginia that I embody it entire:

HANOVER COUNTY, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866.

James McDonald, Esq., Editor of the Whig:

SIR: In the *Dispatch* of to-day appears the following editorial:

"AN EX-REBEL OFFICER'S OPINION OF THE "LOYALTY" OF THE PEOPLE.—The following letter from a distinguished officer of the rebel army was read by the Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, at the Union meeting at Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday evening last, and is highly commended by the New-York *Tribune*. The public of this section will be very apt to fix its authorship upon an officer not below the rank of General, who has for years been a warm friend of Mr. BOTTS. He is as bad as BOTTS himself."

Although my name is not mentioned, I learn that it is supposed that I am alluded to. And as, so far as I know, I am the only "officer" in this section, "not below the rank of General, who has for years been a warm friend of Mr. BOTTS," I am forced so to conclude and to regard this as a part of the systematic effort set on foot and diligently kept up for the past twelve months by those who have always been my political opponents, covertly to injure me in the good opinion of those among whom I live, and to the advancement of whose interests nearly the whole of the past ten years of my life has been exclusively devoted. I am not the author of the letter read by Mr. BOTTS.

In a friendship which has existed for twenty-five years between Mr. BOTTS and myself, we have sometimes differed upon political matters. There are points upon which we now differ. He advocates a 'constitutional inhibition from eligibility to office on all participants in the rebellion.' I wish all such to be made equal with others under the Constitution and law, but then I want a fair field and an appeal to people, not again to trust with the management of their public affairs those men whose incapacity for such management culminated in secession and its attendant and consequent train of horrors.

I opposed in 1860–'61, with all my heart, disunionism as the greatest ill that could befall us.

When the war was brought on I was not going to desert my own people, wrong or right. I abandoned three several public positions, either of which would have exempted me from military service, and went into the field, where I rose without solicitation, unaided by extraneous influence, and in spite of my known political opinions, from a captaincy to the rank of a general officer. I was elected to the Confederate Congress, and thus again became exempt from military service, but I would not leave to the care of another the noble brigade which looked to me as its leader in the campaign of 1864, and thus again I was a volunteer for hardship and danger, while many of those who now malign me were sheltering their carcasses behind petty offices, under Congressional exemptions, or in bomb-proofs, and yet, notwithstanding this, I am denounced—covertly denounced—by those who wish, for their own ends, to destroy my influence with our people, because, forsooth, I have remained steadfast in the political principles I have always entertained, and because I have dared to say that disunionism, which first manifested its power in the disruption of the Democratic party at Charleston, and the organization of the Breckinridge party, and culminated in the overthrow of the unbounded prosperity of Virginia and the South, was, in great part, the work of secession leaders, and that the people should not again trust its [illegible] with the management of their public affairs.

I want no [illegible] the people to [illegible] and [illegible] quietly to manage our own affairs, I firmly believe that their good sense will cause them to do so. For myself, I accept fully and completely the results of the war. I am in favor of perfect and entire reconciliation, social and political. I regard the whole United States as my own country; I will look with as much pride as in former days upon its growing grandeur, and, above all, I shall devote my whole energy to the resuscitation of the shattered fortunes of Virginia, as one of the best means of increasing that grandeur. I shall labor most earnestly to restore to all the States every legitimate, constitutional right of the States; in which restoration Massachusetts has the same future interest with Virginia; nor shall I allow the clamor of these would-be Democratic leaders, to whose cat-cries I have long been accustomed, to deter me from following such line of policy as in my opinion is best calculated to attain these ends.

Your obedient servant,

WMS. C. WICKHAM.

These ideas of Gen. WICKHAM are in exact accordance with those advanced by another prominent gentleman to which I reverted in one of my letters last week, and his letter is another plea for immediate reunion, "social and political." It is just such true, earnest nationalists as Gen. WICKHAM that the Radical policy is hunting to death; the original secessionists and the well-wishers of continued disunion, if any of the latter there be, are the only classes that are being benefited in the South by the Radical programme. Let THADDEUS STEVENS read WICKHAM'S letter, and forget his rolling-mill.

E. C.

LOUISIANA.

Card of Louisiana Loyalists—Their Testimony Respecting the Feelings of the Southern People.

The following card is being circulated in New-Orleans and vicinity for signatures:

The subscribers, loyal citizens of the United States, residents of New-Orleans, feel called upon to refute some of the statements which have appeared in the Northern newspapers.

We were opposed to secession; are, and always have been, in favor of the Union. Some of us fought in the late war to sustain the Constitution, and are prepared to do so again in case of need.

When the star-spangled banner was again unfurled to the breeze over New-Orleans, most of us adopted that city as the place of our future residence, and have pursued our various occupations without the least interruption on account of our political opinion, and although our acquaintance is very general, we have not known a single individual who has been disturbed in his residence, or interrupted in his business; and we unhesitatingly pronounce the statement, "that Union men cannot reside here in safety," untrue.

As to the unfortunate riot of July 30th, 1866, it was brought about by a few deluded fanatics, in their vain attempt to resuscitate an extinct Convention, and was suppressed by the police of the city, without any intermeddling by the inhabitants generally; and we do not hesitate to declare that there was not one in a hundred of its inhabitants who knew anything of the riot until it was all over, while they regret its occurrence and lament the melancholy loss of human life.

The subscribers beg leave to caution their Northern and Western friends against the mischief-makers who are disturbing the peace and prosperity of the nation by their false statements.

The timidity of these men arises from their own knowledge of what their evil deeds merit.

Extreme cases are sometimes punished at the North by a "ride on a rail," "a ducking under a pump," and sometimes by a "new suit decorated with tar and feathers."

The letter of JAMES A. HAMILTON, of Jan. 5, 1864, addressed to THOMAS J. DURANT, and by him published, demonstrates the purpose of these men to have been to enslave us, and to make us pay the cost of forging the shackles with which we were to be fettered.

J. F. WHITE,
ANDREW D. DIETER,
THOS. W. BOYDE,
ED. P. CALHOUN,
JOHN W. HERRON,
PERRY WATKINS,
GEORGE F. WALLACE,
JAS. KELLY,
JACOB BARKER,
ARTHUR COSLANZI,
T. S. GIBBS,
J. A. LEWIS, and others.

MISSOURI.

The Approaching Election and the Registration—Address of the Central Johnson Club of St. Louis.

The Central Johnson Club of St. Louis recently appointed a Committee to propose a plan of action for the people of the State in reference to the approaching election, under the complicated system of registration, provided by the new Constitution and the act of the Legislature. The Committee have accordingly issued an address in which they suggest that every voter in the State take the oath and ask to be registered. By the Registry Act, the officer is bound to put down the name of every man who applies, either on the list of qualified or rejected voters. If on the list of qualified voters there is no further difficulty. If as a rejected voter, then appeal is to be made to the Board of Registration to have the vote changed; but whether changed or not, in every case the applicant is urged to attend the election and offer his vote to the judges of election. The judges of election are bound to receive his ballot by the provisions of the Constitution. Should the registration officer refuse to record the name, either as a registered or a rejected voter, he is advised, nevertheless, to offer to take the oath, and if then refused, still to offer his vote before the judges of election. It is recommended that in each election precinct of the State where there are no Johnson Clubs organized, a Committee of Vigilance, of from three to five discreet citizens, be appointed to assist voters in these matters, and it is recommended that whenever a voter is satisfied that the registering officer has willfully refused to register him as a "qualified voter," he should institute proceedings against him before a Justice of the Peace and have him bound over to answer criminally for the offense. The Committee add: "These duties, both on the part of the citizen and the Committee, should be discharged in a quiet and peaceable manner, offering violence to no one, but being prepared to resist it when offered by others." And they close their address as follows: "It is all important for us to preserve a list of all rejected voters and of the persons for whom they offer to vote on election day; for if these votes thus rejected, when added to the registered votes cast for our candidates, will give them a majority, we shall claim that they are elected and contest the election accordingly; and in many counties, especially where the Judges of the Courts hold the test oath to be unconstitutional, we will be enabled to secure the Sheriffs and the county officers. The members of the Legislature thus chosed by a majority of the people of the counties in the State will be the lawful Legislature of Missouri, especially if the Supreme Court of the United States should at its next session in December announce its decision that the test oath is invalid, as we have no doubt it will.

It is no ordinary occasion which calls for your active and earnest efforts to preserve your imperilled liberties. A stern and determined purpose to secure them at the approaching election under the law will alone enable us to do so.

The Patent Question.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst., in regard to applications for patents by persons residing within the States lately in insurrection, has been duly considered.

The duty of this Department is to execute, not make laws. The legislative power of the Government designates the persons to whom, and prescribes the conditions under which patents shall be issued.

I can neither add to nor dispense with the rules prescribed by Congress, by which the granting of patents is to be governed. It is of public interest that as few restraints as possible shall be imposed upon the inventive genius and productive capacity of the people.

The public [illegible] so much interested in who shall invent and produce as that invention and production shall continue. In whatever portion of our common country an inventor may reside, the community will be equally benefited by his discovery. His local habitation can have no influence upon the value of his contribution to the industrial arts.

I am not aware that any portion of the country or the people are now in insurrection against the authority of the General Government. You will, therefore, in all cases of applications for patents, be governed by the law. Every applicant who brings himself within the provisions of the law and complies with its requirements, is entitled to have his application granted.

In all cases you will follow the law, neither adding to its requirements nor relaxing its restrictions and limitations.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, Secretary.

Hon. THOS. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

Almost an Elopement.

From the St. Joseph Union, 25th.

Yesterday morning, at quite an early hour, the family of one of our citizens was thrown in a state of feverish excitement by the *mater familias*, who imagined she heard stealthy footsteps on the back stairs. The father of the family was awakened and assured that the house was full of burglars, and that the family would be murdered in less than a minute, unless something was done. The old gentleman hastily drew on his pants, lighted the coal-oil lamp, seized the poker, and sallied forth in search of the robbers. What was his surprise, instead of finding the house full of desperadoes, to meet on the landing his good-looking daughter of sweet sixteen, dressed in her Sunday best, with a bandbox on one arm and a large valise pendant from the other. Father was, of course, in justifiable rage; demanded to know of SARAH JANE what this meant, and what she was doing up and dressed at so unseasonable an hour. Just at this moment came a tap on the hall door, and a masculine voice in a suppressed tone, sung out: "Hurry, darling, I'm waiting." Light began to break in on the enraged parient, and he transferred his attentions to the street door. Daughter [illegible], begged papa not to go out there or he would surely catch his death of cold; but papa was unrelenting, and in a moment stood on the porch, confronting a six-footer with [illegible] moustache and a full traveling rig. Pa, of course, stormed, ordered Sarah Jane back to bed, and for that time at least, a runaway match was prevented.

The lawyer was last seen at one of our livery stables, settling for a two-horse single-seated carriage, which he swore had proved too wide for one and not wide enough for two. SARAH JANE last evening was looking quite disconsolate, and spoke of blighted affections and young hearts breaking for love. We have reason to believe, however, that she will recover.

Ordnance vs. Fortifications.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the report in your paper of the trials at Fortress Monroe of powerful ordnance, with the view of testing the resistibility of different materials for fortifications. The report says the target was made of wrought-iron plates *four* inches thick, backed by six feet of masonry; that none of the shot penetrated the plate, but damaged the masonry by concussion and the indentation of the plate.

One would suppose that the Government, in such trials, would select the most powerful ordnance that could be procured, for, if from any cause, they are not disposed to adopt the use of such ordnance, they may some day find it brought to bear upon their fortifications. The War Department, however, may not be aware of the fact that there is a gun at the Washington Navy-yard which was fired at a target formed of wrought-iron plate *five* inches thick, backed by eighteen inches of solid oak, distance 200 yards, and that, although other powerful guns had not succeeded in throwing a shot through the plate, this small gun of only two and one-half inches calibre, threw a shot through the five inches wrought iron and eighteen inches of solid oak, and continued its uninterrupted flight about one hundred yards beyond the target before it fell to the surface of the water. The range of this gun is equally astonishing with its penetration, being about fifty per cent. more than any other gun of which there is reliable record. I quote from report of Ordnance Bureau of Navy Department, dated December 10, 1863, and strange to say this gun has remained unused during our most trying time with the rebellion.

In ordinary guns there is a limit to the amount of powder that can be burned in the bore. If too deep a charge is used, the explosion of that first burned drives the other end of the cartridge into a solid cake, into which the fire cannot penetrate, and it does not burn until the shot has left the gun. But on the principle of this gun it may be said that there is no limit to the amount of powder that can safely be burned, or the amount of power that may be obtained. The little gun at the Navy-yard was built merely to show that the principle was applicable to cannon. Its accelerating charges outside the bore of the gun would have filled it thirty inches deep. It is found that every addition or diminution of the charges in the accelerators increases or diminishes the power of the shot, showing that the powder is all burned. Upon this principle there is no danger of bursting the gun with any amount of powder or weight of shot, as the shot (in the above case seven diameters) is started by a small charge of slow powder, and the balance of the powder is burned after the shot is in motion.

Guns on this principle can be made that would not be unwieldy for naval service, that would penetrate four such plates as those used at the experimental target at Fortress Monroe, and any reasonable amount of masonry. With these remarks I leave it for the Government to determine whether it would not be well to examine into the power of this gun before determining what would be the best material for fortifications.

ORDNANCE.

Base Fellows.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I take the liberty of begging you to call attention, in your valuable paper, to the existence of a very obnoxious habit, which has prevailed at the Central Park every Saturday afternoon, during the Concert season. Young men—professed gentlemen—have instituted the habit of assembling in two lines along the Mall, and gazing with the greatest curiosity in the faces of all the pedestrians, and making insulting remarks. This habit is especially annoying to the ladies. Persons who go to the Park for the purpose of enjoying themselves do not expect to be subjected to scrutiny, somewhat resembling the review of a regiment of soldiers. The habit has increased of late, and has deterred many respectable persons from visiting the Park. The attention of the Park Commissioners is respectfully called to the matter.

Very Respectfully,

I. M.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Regular Republican Union General Committee.

The Regular Republican Union General Committee held a meeting last evening at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, about 200 members being present. Senator THOMAS MURPHY, in the Chair, called the meeting to order at 8 P. M., and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Committee on Vacancies submitted a list of about twenty-five names to fill the vacancies, caused by the defection of certain members on Saturday evening last. The list of names was adopted.

The Executive Committee was reorganized as follows: First District—John M. Costa; Second District—P. C. Van Wyck; Third District—John J. Sillcock; Fourth District—John B. Lawrence; Fifth District—William Hepburn; Sixth District—David Muller; Seventh District—Wm. H. Albertson; Eighth District—Jno. Lewis; Ninth District—Robert Murray; Tenth District—Fred. C. Wagner; Eleventh District—Jas. C. Gulick; Twelfth District—Seaman Johnson; Thirteenth District—Benj. Firth; Fourteenth District—Wm. Atkinson; Fifteenth District—Thos. B. Asten; Sixteenth District—Geo. B. Van Brunt; Seventeenth District—Nelson Crawford.

Members at large are as follows: Jas. Kelly, Sheridan Shook, N. H. Hall, Thos. E. Smith, Jas. E. Coulter.

Members ex-officio—Thos. Murphy, Chairman General Committee; A. J. Dittenhoffer, First Vice-President; H. Smith, Second Vice-President; H. H. Huelet and Chas. H. Hall, Secretaries; Jos. B. Taylor, Treasurer; Alvin P. Mann, Chairman Committee on Correspondence; A. Wakeman, Chairman Committee on Resolutions; H. A. Smith, Chairman Committee on Printing; L. W. Jerome.

Mr. A. J. DITTENHOFFER, upon being elected First Vice-President, thanked the Committee for the honor bestowed, and remarked that the organization composed the representatives of the Union Party; that none of its members had done anything to forfeit their allegiance to the Union Party, any more than men who, while they acted with the Union Party over and over again, supported candidates of the other party for office. They advocated all the principles the Union Party ever advocated and still advocate, and that there is no difference between them and others in the party. Further, that the action of the State Convention in dissolving the Committee was an arbitrary use of power, exerted for the purpose of carrying out certain personal ends—of bringing about certain nominations which might have been brought about in this organization. They overthrew the whole organization, and damaged very materially the good cause of the Union. He had no doubt the Committee could do better service in restoring the Union organization by keeping up the old organization than by sanctioning the doctrine that party movements and machinery may be turned and upset to gratify the personal ends of a few men.

The General Committee then adjourned to Tuesday evening, and the Executive Committee to Monday evening next.

German Campaign Association.

A meeting of the General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party was held on Wednesday evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The President, JOHN J. FREEDMAN, Esq., occupied the chair. There was present a large assemblage of Germans, consisting of representatives of all political elements, some of them having been decidedly antagonistic heretofore. They had assembled for the purpose of taking such action as should heal all past troubles, and make the German element a united one in the coming campaign. They declared in favor of Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor. At the suggestion of the President the meeting resolved itself into a "Central German Campaign Association," choosing the following-named gentlemen for officers: President, PHILLIP J. JOACHIMSEN; Vice-Presidents, SIXT L. KAPFF and HENRY SCHIELL; Secretaries, FRANK REIFFERT and A. Q. TAUTPHAENS; Treasurer, GEORGE RAUCH. A committee was appointed to prepare an address, and the Ward Clubs were requested to appoint committees to secure the registry of all voters. A Committee on Naturalization was also appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of the Constitutional Union General Committee.

The Constitutional Union General Committee held a meeting last evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, the President, D. B. NORTHRUP, in the chair. Messrs. H. S. BANCKER and W. L. THATCHER acted as Secretaries. All the wards in the City were represented, except two. After the transaction of some routine business a committee was appointed to supervise arrangements for facilitating the registering of voters in the various Assembly Districts of this City. No other business presenting itself the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Assembly Nominations.

Mr. JOHN FABER, of the Sixteenth Ward, was last night nominated for the Assembly by the "Regular" Democrats in the Sixth Assembly District. The Seventh Assembly District Convention met at No. 100 Grand-street. CALEB L. SMITH and HENRY M. DIXON were put in nomination, but neither of them receiving a majority, the Convention adjourned until this evening. The Eighth Assembly District Convention met at No. [illegible] Grand-street, but failed to make a nomination. Adjourned until Monday evening next.

Second District Congressional Convention.

The Convention reassembled at Nelson's Hotel in Flatbush, yesterday, and after four ballotings, adjourned for one week (Oct. 11.) The principal candidates are DEMAS BARNES, MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, E. B. LITCHFIELD and TUNIS G. BERGEN.

Kings County Politics.

Kings County is in the field with full tickets for the Congressional contest; the names have been given in the TIMES. In the Third District the Republicans have placed in nomination Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN for both terms; the Conservatives nominated Mr. JOHN W. HUNTER for the short term, and Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON for the long term. MR. HUNTER is one of our oldest and most respected business men. During the past thirty years he has held positions of honor and trust under the General Government, and the celebrated contest between Mr. CISCO and himself, in which he was signally victorious, occurred while he was in charge of one of the most responsible situations in the Customs. It was foretold in the TIMES, but not generally known, that Mr. ROBINSON would be a formidable opponent to Mr. MCKENZIE before the Convention. Many supposed Mr. ROBINSON had entirely withdrawn from the canvass, but when the Convention assembled it was found that he had entire control, and could place in nomination whomever he chose. The nomination was given to Mr. ROBINSON as a concession to the Conservative wing of the Republican Party, partly because it was deemed policy to conciliate a large body of voters, but mainly because Messrs. PRATT and KINSELLA, who hold the lucrative positions of Collector and Postmaster, were taken from the Democratic side. Mr. ROBINSON is Chief Assessor of the Third District. Mr. HUNTER, in addition to the strict party vote, will be largely supported by his old friends and mercantile associates. We understand that an immense ratification meeting will soon be held at the Academy, at which Postmaster-General RANDALL, Senator DOOLITTLE, and other eminent speakers, will assist.

New-Jersey Fifth Democratic Congressional Convention—A Split in the Party.

The delegates to the Fifth District Congressional Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, was held at Odd-Fellows Hall, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon at 4 P. M.

The Convention was organized by the election of ANDREW J. SMALLEY, Esq., of Newark, as President; JAMES LYNCH, of Hudson County, and JOHN MCGREGOR, of Newark, as Vice-Presidents, and Judge S. M. CHAMBERS, of Hudson, and J. C. FITZGERALD, of Newark, as Secretaries.

The Chairman stated that the object of the assembling of the Convention was for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress who is in favor of supporting the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON for the reconstruction of the Southern States. The Convention then nominated the following-named gentlemen as candidates for Congress: Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, ROBERT GILCHRIST and AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERG, all of Hudson County.

The first ballot resulted as follows: ROBERT GILCHRIST, 68; Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, 54; A. A. HARDENBERG, 5. Before the result of the ballot was announced, Learly all of the Newark delegates who voted for Mr. GILCHRIST, left the room. The Hudson County delegates, who voted almost exclusively for Gen. WRIGHT, being dissatisfied with the proceedings, reorganized by calling Hon. JAMES LYNCH to the chair. Judge CHAMBERS then stated that Mr. GILCHRIST would not accept a nomination unless he received the cordial support of the entire party. A motion was then made and adopted to adjourn, subject to the call of the chairman.

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

A mass meeting of the Democracy to ratify the nominations recently made, is to be held at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. Several eminent speakers are expected to be present.

Democratic General Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee was held at Tammany Hall last evening, Mr. WM. M. TWEED in the Chair. A resolution was adopted to the effect that proper efforts be made to secure the appointment of at least half of the Registrars and Inspectors of Election for the Democratic Party. It was also resolved that the best legal talent in the City be secured to examine the Election Law of 1866, and their opinions upon the same to be disseminated throughout all the election districts in the City. The meeting then adjourned.

Brooklyn Democratic City Convention

The Democratic City Convention yesterday nominated Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON for City Judge. The vote was as follows: THOMPSON, 34; DANIEL P. BARNARD, 3; MICHAEL J. DUNNE, 4. The nomination of Mr. THOMPSON was made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned.

Not a Candidate.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your compiler of "political news" is mistaken in stating that I am a candidate for the Assembly. I am not a candidate for that or any other position. Very respectfully,

SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE IN THE EAST RIVER.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the remains of WM. H. MORRISS, who committed suicide on Wednesday morning last by jumping from a ferry-boat into the East River. From the testimony it would appear that the deceased, who resided at No. 56 East Seventeenth-street, has for the past two months been subject to fits of insanity, and at those periods would threaten to commit suicide. On the morning in question the deceased was seen to leave his residence about 6:30 o'clock, and passed in the direction of the East River. He was next seen on the ferry-boat *Martha*, running from the foot of Tenth-street to Greenpoint, and on the boat reaching the middle of the stream he suddenly sprang overboard and was drowned before those on board could rescue him. The body was recovered some time after and taken to the "Morgue" at Bellevue Hospital, where it was identified. A verdict of suicide by drowning was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was a native of Rhode Island, aged 36 years, and unmarried.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—A few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a large frame shed situated in rear of the extensive cooperage No. 550 Washington-street, corner of King-street, occupied by WM. P. BENSEL. The flames were speedily extinguished, causing a damage of $3,000 to building, stock and machinery, upon which there are the following insurances: Commonwealth, $5,000; Firemen's Trust, $2,500; and Peoples', $2,500. Like many previous fires of recent occurrence, this one is believed to be of incendiary origin, as there had been no fire in that portion of the premises for some months, and the doors and windows had been properly secured the night previous. The proprietor (Mr. BENSEL) was of the opinion that the incendiary had climbed upon the roof of the extension in the rear, broke through the skylights and threw some burning materials among the shavings. No clue exists that will tend to an arrest.

BILLIARDS—THE MATCH FOR THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.—To-night at Mechanics' Hall, Montreal, JOSEPH DION, of that city, and JOHN MCDEVITT, of this, will contend for the championship of American billiards, and an outside stake of $1,000. Advices from Montreal, besides representing DION as being in excellent trim for the encounter, state that the match is creating an unexampled excitement there, nearly all the admissions having been bought up. The ordinary tickets have been placed at one dollar and the reserved seats at two dollars—gold, of course. MCDEVITT, who started from here on Sunday last, is quite hopeful, and, notwithstanding the odds in betting are against him here as well as in Montreal, feels reasonably confident that he will win. As the game progresses, the figures will be telegraphed to MCDEVITT'S rooms in Sixth-avenue, which, it need scarcely be said, will be thronged with those who take an interest in the match.

A MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—JOHN R. WIGHAM, a Post-office clerk, was arrested on Wednesday, by Mr. GAYLOR, a special detective of the Post-office Department, charged with abstracting from the mail-bags packages of registered letters. It appears that it was WIGHAM'S duty to close the mail-bags destined for the West and passing over the Erie Railroad. It was the duty of the clerk who had charge of the registered letters to see personally that his packages were put in the proper bag. It is alleged that WIGHAM has been in the habit of abstracting these packages before delivering the bags to the porter. On the occasion of his arrest the packages of registered letters addressed to Chicago, Ill., and Le Roy, Ind., were found secreted about his person. He was held for examination. It is not known at present to what extent these robberies have been carried.

LIQUOR DEALERS' COUNCIL.—The Anti-Prohibition State Central Committee met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. The Committee consists of one delegate from each Congressional District, and all the members were present. No business of importance was transacted. It is understood that the Committee design adopting some platform on which all liquor dealers in the State can unite to oppose, in the coming elections, all candidates who favor the present Excise Law. It is the intention to secure from each candidate whom they support a pledge that he will use his influence to secure the repeal of that law, and to prevent the passage of a similar one. The Committee will meet again this morning and proceed to the transaction of the business which called its members together.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CENTENARY SERVICES.—In addition to the great public meetings now being held in the various Methodist churches in celebration of the centenary year, special services have been arranged for in all the churches of that denomination, to be held daily. A commencement was made yesterday, and the exercises proved to be very interesting. In the Eighteenth-street Church the services were conducted by Rev. A. Wyatt; in the Bedford-street Church by Rev. R. S. Foster; in the Greene-street Church by Rev. L. H. King; in the Washington-square Church, by Rev. W. H. Ferles; Allen-street Church, by Rev. G. W. Woodruff, Rev. W. H. Boyle and Mr. J. Maynard; Seventeenth-street Church by Rev. C. E. Harris, Rev. C. Kelsey and Mr. J. Turner.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Winter term of this institution commences this week. The prospects of the College have never been so encouraging as at present. In the School of Letters and Science the classes are very large, particularly the Freshman class. The School of Mines, with all its increased accommodations, is very much crowded. The School of Law is larger than any other of its kind in the country, seniors numbering 105, juniors 126, past graduates about 30. In the School of Medicine there are more students than at any time since its foundation. The whole number in the College is very near 1,000. The secret societies are the Psi Upsilon, Delta Phi and Delta Psi, which are in a flourishing condition.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of JAMES MCDONALD, whose death was the result of injuries received by an accidental fall from a pile of lumber, on the 6th ult. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was 36 years of age and a native of Ireland.

THE CHOLERA.—The following case of cholera was reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday: NANCY SULLIVAN, aged 53 years, Ireland, married, No. 51 Mulberry-street. No change is reported at the Battery Hospital; eight patients remain.

PHELAN & COLLENDER GUARDS.—The workmen employed in the manufactory of PHELAN & COLLENDER proceed to Funk's Park, Yorkville, to-morrow, on their fifth annual target excursion, under command of WM. M. FOWLER.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE BY AN OLD PRINTER.—An old printer named DAVID FORBES, 57 years of age, died at his residence, Java-street, near Union-avenue, Greenpoint, at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, from the effects of wounds inflicted by himself. It seems that Mr. FORBES had been a despondent state for several years, and had frequently threatened self-destruction. At 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning Mr. FORBES took his razor, and lying down in his bed, in which one of his sons was sleeping, he cut the arteries of his right arm and bled to death.

SHOT HIS STEP-FATHER.—A young man named HENRY HERMANN was arrested about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, charged with shooting his step-father, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, residing in Union-avenue, E. D. It seems that Mr. YOUNG and his wife had been living unhappily together for some time past, and HERMANN, a son of Mrs. YOUNG by a former marriage, became aggravated with his step-father and shot him in the right eye, inflicting an ugly but not dangerous wound.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the river at the foot of Washington-street, yesterday morning. Deceased is five feet seven inches in height; has a black beard, tinged with gray, long black hair and sharp features; had on a new pair of light check pantaloons, steel-colored vest, heavy boots, (newly footed,) white shirt, blue and white neck-tie and brown coat. The body had evidently not been in the water longer than twenty-four hours. The Coroner took charge of the remains.

CENTENARY MEETING.—A very large centenary meeting was held at the M. E. Church, South Second-street, Eastern District, last night. SANFORD CHURCH, Esq., presided. A prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. HARRIS, and Rev. Mr. SMALL, of the Pacific-street Church, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, and Mr. C. C. NORTH, of New-York, made impressive addresses.

THE CARLL-STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Mr. JOSEPH GORMAN, who was shot by Mrs. ESTELLE CARHART, last week, while attempting to enter her house, at No. 31 Carll-street, is still alive, and although his wound (in the abdomen) is of a dangerous character, it is thought he may survive for some time yet, although his recovery is considered doubtful.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—Mr. FRANCIS L. DALLON has been appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District, in place of ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, resigned. Mr. DALLON, who was late Deputy Marshal, is a lawyer by profession. He resides in Flatbush.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROBABLE FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—A man named MICHAEL NOONAN was stabbed by another man named PATRICK MCLAGUE, on Tuesday night, near the lock on the Morris Canal, in Bloomfield. The parties had a previous difficulty. NOONAN bled profusely and is in a critical condition. MCLAGUE was arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries.

INTEMPERANCE PROHIBITED.—The Police Commissioners of Jersey City having passed a resolution to that effect, have notified the policemen that hereafter the first charge of drunkenness against members, whether on or off duty, if proven, will be punishable by prompt dismissal.

THE LATE WASHINGTON IRVING.—During the latter part of his life Washington Irving used constantly LEVETT'S AROMATIC SWEITENIA, and said: "I find it highly beneficial. It has a delightful effect on the gums and teeth, and purifies the breath." No lady or gentleman who wishes to preserve their teeth, beside giving them a brilliancy equal to the most magnificent enamel ever seen, will fail to use it. For sale everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

More Friends Than Ever.

Mr. E. Styles, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., in a letter dated Aug. 25th, 1866, says: "I am sure that I have sold, during the past year, FOUR *Willcox & Gibbs Machines* for each ONE that has been sold here *of all other kinds*—Without a single exception, *every machine that I have sold has given perfect satisfaction;* and the Willcox & Gibbs HAS MORE FRIENDS HERE TO-DAY THAN EVER BEFORE."—*Advertisement.*

Call, examine and read the recommendations from the highest authority, given for the value of the invention.

"THE CHAMPION PRESS."

For pressing cotton, wool, hay, straw, peat, oil from fish, wood for paper manufacturers, for bending or curving iron, and for pressing or compressing any and every material. To farmers, planters, manufacturers, warehousemen, and all others desiring to economize space, the press is invaluable. Pressure, 25 tons to the square inch. The pressure required can easily be regulated.

GLOBE IRON WORKS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* We have seen your Press in operation, and find it to be a machine of great strength and power, as well as simple in its combination. We consider it a valuable machine, and will not fail to give satisfaction to all who may use it.

Very respectfully, yours,
M. M. WHITE & CO.,
Proprietors.

It acts promptly, is simple in its construction, never gets out of order, and requires less power than any other press in the world. Cotton and wool can be pressed so compactly that either will sink in water like a stone. The public are invited to call and examine. All orders should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
President Champion Press Co.,
No. 594 Bowery, N. Y.

—*Advertisement.*

ANESTHETIC.—The deservedly great success attending the use of laughing gas as given by Drs. BLAKENEY & HUBBARD, and its unqualified indorsement by the medical faculty, marks a new era in anesthetics, which will be hailed with unspeakable pleasure by those requiring the extraction of unhealthy teeth. The old rubber bag from which thousands of patients have been obliged heretofore to breathe the gas, and with it more or less carbon, (a deadly poison,) is, by the wonderful improvement of these gentlemen, dispensed with; and now, while the happy patient is indulging in refreshing sleep, he is relieved of his offending molars, awakens into normal life refreshed, and goes on his way rejoicing. Drs. BLAKENEY & HUBBARD are practical dentists, have had five years' experience in the manufacture of laughing gas, and their improvement is the result of great perseverance and skill. A single call at their rooms, No. 103 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will amply repay.—*Advertisement.*

I would not take $100 for it, if I could not get another, so said a mother of Coldwell's Patent Baby Jumper and Walker. Three days' trial given. If not satisfactory money returned. Depot, No. 478 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record for all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Terwilliger & Son's Improved Triple Flanges Fire-proof Safes, Burglar-proof Vaults, &c.; also, large assortment second-hand Safes; at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Phalon, and the Pope.—Three new Italian belles were baptized by the Pope a short time ago. Thousands of American belles are self-baptized every day with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

"The Best Preparation of its Kind Extant"—BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH.—*Sears' National Review.*

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Pennsylvania Election.—Dr. J. H. SCHENCK will be at his Rooms No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, next week on MONDAY, Oct. 8, instead of Tuesday, for this visit only, from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills for Females, are the only reliable Female Pill in the market. They are mild, and no bad effect arises from their use. Pay two dollars for a good article rather than one dollar for a poor one. MRS. WINSLOW'S PILLS are superior to all others. Price, $2 per box, or three boxes for $5. Ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S MYSTIC PILLS. Take none other. Sold by all Druggists, and TUTTLE & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Home Again. On and after Monday, Oct. 8, Dr. B. C. PERRY can be consulted for all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, premature blanching, at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. No charge for consultation.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

To teach children to walk, buy COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

For paralytic children, buy Coldwell's PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." (*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*) Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs. MRS. S. FRITH.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premium New-York State Fair, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BUXTON—TALCOTT.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. C. K. Imbrie, D. D., Mr. HENRY W. BUXTON to Miss C. B. TALCOTT, eldest daughter of William H. Talcott, Esq., all of Jersey City, N. J.

BLEECKER—BARTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D., EDWARD BLEECKER, M. D., to ELLEN H., daughter of the late Lieut. C. C. Barton, U. S. N.

BUCHAN—HATFIELD.—At Westchester, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Charles D. Jackson, D. D., ROBERT C. BUCHAN to SOPHIA, only daughter of Abm. Hatfield, Esq.

GROVER—DANA.—At the residence of C. H. Noyes, Montclair, N. J., by Rev. M. M. Dana, of Norwich, Conn., LEWIS C. GROVER, Jr., of Newark, N. J., to IRENE DANA, daughter of A. H. Dana, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAWRENCE—TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, WALTER B. LAWRENCE to E. ANNIE, daughter of the late Robert C. Townsend.

LOCKWOOD—BISHOP.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. J. S. Lord, D. D., JOSEPH S. LOCKWOOD to SARA C. BISHOP.

MILLS—TAYLOR.—At Christ Church, Germantown, Penn., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. J. Andrews Harris, SAMUEL M. MILLS, of New-York, to Miss NATTIE TAYLOR, of Brooklyn.

MCCREADY—FAITOUTE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Dr. Matson Meier Smith, WILLIAM RHODES MCCREADY, of the City of New-York, to ISABEL M., daughter of Wm. S. Faitoute, of Newark, N. J.

RIKER—FIELD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, at the Church of the Holy Comforter, Poughkeepsie, by Rev. John Scarborough, DANIEL S. RIKER, of New-York, to JOANNA C., daughter of the late Dr. Henry A. Field, of the former place.

STURGES—MITCHILL.—At Rye, on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. Charles Baird, EDWIN C. STURGES to ALMIRA, youngest daughter of Samuel L. Mitchill, Esq.

TAYLOR—HAMILTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, at the Church in Washington-square East, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, Mr. CHARLES F. TAYLOR to HARRIET A., youngest daughter of John R. Hamilton, all of this City.

VIBBERT—WELSH.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. Howe, Rev. Prof. W. H. VIBBERT, of Middletown, Conn., to JULIA NEWBOLD, daughter of Wm. Welsh, Esq., of Philadelphia. The benediction was pronounced by Right Rev. Bishop Talbot.

WOODRUFF—CHAPMAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., by Rev. Reese F. Alsop, EDWARD C. WOODRUFF, U. S. Army, to HELEN M., daughter of R. B. Chapman, Esq.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, MARY D., wife of Charles Babcock, Jr., in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are invited to attend her funeral at 1 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 6, from her late residence, No. 66 Amity-st., without further notice.

BECKER.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 4, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ANTON BECKER, of the firm of Stuckie, Becker & Co.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 99 State-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, Mrs. EVELINA BENSON, relict of the late John Benson, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 534 Greenwich-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORNELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at Newark, N. J., Mrs. ELIZA J. R. CORNELL, wife of Joseph I. Cornell, and the only daughter of the late John Sanford, aged 24 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, Oct. 5, from her late residence, No. 18 Elm-st., Newark, N. J., at 1 o'clock, and at the Union-st. M. E. Church at 2 o'clock.

☞ Morris County, N. J., and Seneca County, N. Y., papers please copy.

COULTER.—On Monday, Oct. 1, JULIA F., wife of James E. Coulter, aged 31 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 266 West 49th-st., to the Church of the Holy Cross, 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated on Saturday at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church at 11¼ o'clock A. M.

FINNEY.—Suddenly, in this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, of injuries received on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, Mr. JULIUS C. F. FINNEY, of Norwalk, Conn.

FOSTER.—In Albany, on Sunday, Sept. 23, MACINTOSH FOSTER, youngest son of Ezra Foster, Jr., aged 14 years. Is it well with the child? It is well.

HARROLD.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, THEODORE HOGLE, only child of Uriah B. and Mary E. Harrold, aged 14 months and 25 days.

The remains were taken to Georgia for interment.

HOPPER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, JONATHAN P. HOPPER, in his 72d year.

Funeral at his late residence, No. 51 Ward-st., Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEVY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, REBECCA, relict of the late Sampson Levy, of Manchester, England, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Henry and Lewis S. Levy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 140 West 14th-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MCLAREN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, LOUISA, only child of James M. and Eliza H. McLaren, aged 1 year, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. R. J. Freelan, No. 12 Strong-place, on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M.

READ.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at 4 A. M., HENRY READ, formerly an officer in the British Army, in his 81st year.

The funeral will take place this day from No. 271 Smith-st., at 1 P. M.

VANSICLEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, at 6 A. M., GEORGE WEST, son of George W. and Sarah J. Van Siclen, after an illness of four days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 230 8th-av., on Saturday, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock.

WELLS.—At Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, WALTER, only son of Rev. Minot M. and Emma H. Wells, in the 5th year of his age.

OFFICIAL—[No. 90.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Jackson-street, aged about thirty years, well built, brown hair; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, black vest, black pants, good boots, white undershirt and drawers, muslin shirt, plaited front. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. Been in the water about five days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 91.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of West Fortieth-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, black hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face; been in the water about one week; dressed as follows: black straw bonnet, black dress, black quilted petticoat, calico sacque, white muslin waist, hoop skirt; found on the person nothing; face covered with tar. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FREE DRAWING Classes of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, inst., at their rooms, No. 472 Broadway and No. 36 Crosby-st. Apprentices, journeymen mechanics, and others wishing to join, will apply to the Superintendent at the rooms, or to the Librarian of the Apprentices Library, where all necessary information may be obtained.

McKINLEY'S POWDER CURES ALL diseases of the Nose and Throat. If freely applied to both nose and throat as soon as a cold or cough appears, it will cure in six hours! Will any other remedy do this? Depot 694 Broadway. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING CIRCULAR.
1866. FALL SEASON. 1866.

Attention is invited to the entirely new stock of first-class

MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

now ready at Raymond's warehouse, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Our customers and the public generally will find this new stock of Fall and Winter clothing far to exceed any that has been heretofore offered. And for the extent and variety of its assortment and the elegance of its styles it cannot be surpassed.

The prices are always marked in plain figures on each article, and so remarkably LOW as to suit the closest buyers.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

is stocked with elegant goods, and comprise all the finest and latest styles in market, and all who wish to combine economy with fashion will do well to call and see how cheap a fine suit can be made to order.

Especial attention is called to our Boys' Department and the great reduction in prices.

RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

BROWNE & SPAULDING,
JEWELERS,
Have REMOVED to their new stores,
NOS. 568 AND 570 BROADWAY,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Turret Clocks manufactured for Churches, Town Halls and Factories.

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Dorchester-st., Montreal, C. E., Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy.

Dr. RADWAY: I certify that your Ready Relief has cured over one hundred of our sick from chills, vomiting, headache, internal pains, &c., &c.

One of our sisters had the rheumatism in her head for a great many years. Having taken a few spoonfulls of Relief in water, and rubbing her head twice with the same medicine, she was perfectly cured and never felt it since. I always use it for dyspepsia and for colds, and always with success. It is very useful for sore throats, coughs, influenza, diphtheria, &c. It has a good effect in flatulence or wind colic. I use it for foul breath, and it produces a marvelous effect. In short, it procures relief altogether remarkable to our invalids.

SISTER MARY DE BONSECOURS.

Sold by Druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Lever Watches, full jeweled, $85 each. Gold Hunting-Case Detached Lever, for Ladies, $45 each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND STUDS.

Clusters and Single Stones For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS.

Cornelian, Onyx, Blood Stone, Carbuncle, Amethyst, Topaz, &c. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
NO. 609 BROADWAY,
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CLOTHING.
LARGE STOCK,
FASHIONABLE STYLES,
LOW PRICES,
AT THE
POPULAR DEPOT
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DAVID CLOSE,
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BURDICK'S IMPROVED SLAT LOCK

sets the slats at any angle, locks them, keeps out rain and dust, makes old blinds good as new, is simple, durable, ornamental, cheap and easily applied. Sold by hardware dealers. Agents wanted.
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CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

Speranza, an Italian remedy, destroys the passion for strong drink. Can be safely taken by the inebriate, or given by his friends. Price one dollar per box, mailed free.
FARNSWORTH & CO.,
No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, and for France via Brest and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, on Saturday, Oct. 6, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:20 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, FIFTY CENTS.—Black or brown; instantaneous. Best and cheapest in use. Equal to $1 sizes. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST stage cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG HAS OPENED his new consulting rooms, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Throat, and Catarrh cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

BRONCHITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF the Air-cells of the Lungs, cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

FIGARO, ESPANOLA AND OTHER leading brands of imported cigars, by the box, at wholesale prices. SURBRUG & CO., No. 150 Fulton-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.—FOR particulars see "Dry Goods" head inside.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED has a large circulation; only $2 a year, and is an excellent advertising medium. Terms moderate.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

A REMARKABLE ROMANCE.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Have just published
FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT.
AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
By L. MUHLBACH,
Author of "Joseph II. and His Court."
Translated from the German by
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"Frederick the Great and His Court" ranks in the first class of modern novels. The prominent characters of that celebrated period are drawn with great vigor and accuracy; and the manoeuvres and intrigues in the domestic life of the Court, with the brilliant scenes in the early career of the King, are described by the eloquent and powerful pen of one who is evidently familiar with royal life at home.

D. A. & CO. HAVE IN PRESS,
By the same author:
1. THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN.
2. BERLIN AND SAN SOUCI.
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ATTENTION, YOUNG AMERICA.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
WILL PUBLISH
On SATURDAY, Oct. 13,

1. THE MONKEY OF PORTO BELLO. By CHARLES D. SHANLY. With illustrations by H. L. STEPHENS. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.
2. THE TRUANT CHICKEN. By CHARLES D. SHANLY. With illustrations by H. L. STEPHENS. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.
3. A JOLLY BEAR AND HIS FRIENDS. By CHARLES D. SHANLY. With illustrations by H. L. STEPHENS. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.
4. THE TWO HUNGRY KITTENS. By THEODORE TILTON. With illustrations by H. L. STEPHENS. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.
5. NONSENSICAL RHYMES, with absurd pictures in red and black. Quarto boards, $1.

All enterprising booksellers have these books for sale.

Sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of the prices annexed.

TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE SHOULD take with them THE PILGRIM'S WALLET; an entertaining and instructive Book of Travel in Europe. By GILBERT HAVEN. 1 vol. 16mo. $2.
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—THE regular monthly meeting of the Union General Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner of 23d st. and Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 4, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

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Issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

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The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company Oct. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1866.

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WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.

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OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 165, 402, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 4½ Exchange-place.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., September 29, 1866.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Broadway, less Government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the office of the Company in this City.

H. MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 636 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office in this City, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order.

J. M. AVERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Broadway, free of Government tax.

D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room [illegible] [illegible] Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

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IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111¼	111¾	June, 7-30	106	106½
Coupon, '81	111½	111¾	July, 7-30	106	106½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108	108	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	112	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '64	109	109½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '65	109½	109¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114½
10-40 Registered	99½	99¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
10-40 Coupon	99½	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112½
N. Y. Bounty Loan	107	107½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111
Gold	145⅜	145½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
August, 7-30	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	110

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H. B. KEEN, F. W. GILLEY, JR., H. S. GERMOND.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Special Partner.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1895.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, October 6, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed February 10, 1865, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1866.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Sept. 25, 1866.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated the 20th day of September, 1866, the NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY has assigned to us, as trustees, for the benefit of its creditors, all its estate, property, rights and credits, wherever situated, including moneys payable to said Company, whether on calls or assessments on stock of the Company, or otherwise.

Persons indebted to said Company are requested to make payment to the Trustees, and all claims against the Company must, under the deed of trust, be presented, properly certified, to the undersigned, within ten months from the date of deed, or they will not be entitled to payment.

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

s28-1awl0wF

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MARKET NATIONAL BANK, of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$2,071,161 68	
Suspended debt	6,915 78	
Indebtedness of Directors	176,700 00	—$2,254,780 46
Overdrafts		1,255 58
Banking house		55,000 00
Current expenses		17,921 56
Cash items		43,101 21
Due from banks and bankers		222,540 02
United States Bonds		672,000 00
Other bonds and stocks		64,750 00
Cash on hand, viz.:		
Specie	$41,628 93	
Fractional currency	1,250 00	
National Bank notes	8,003 00	
State Bank notes	2,066 00	
Legal tender notes	319,229 00	
Compound interest notes	500,000 00	— 872,173 93
Total		$4,543,472 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus and profits	276,711 89
Circulating notes outstanding	504,800 00
State Bank circulation	12,600 00
Individual deposits	2,112,362 32
Due banks and bankers	274,898 55
Uncollected checks	362,100 00
Total	$4,543,472 76

State of New-York, County of New-York—I, ALEXANDER GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National Bank, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

[Five cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK, of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted and Loans		$853,607 44
Current Expenses		9,585 61
Cash Items, Exchange, &c.		189,470 41
Due from National Banks		10,431 17
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		300,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Treasury Notes deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits		150,000 00
National Bank Notes		12,136 00
State Bank Notes		392 00
Specie		500 00
Fractional Currency	$1,224 64	
Legal-Tender Notes	336,850 00	—338,074 64
Total		$1,864,197 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus and Profits	94,600 42
Circulating Notes from Comptroller (outstanding)	270,000 00
Individual Deposits	685,735 27
United States Deposits	[illegible] 78
Due to National Banks	144,3[illegible] 80
Total	$1,864,197 27

State, City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of October, 1866. WM. C. O'BRIEN, Com. of Deeds.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$1,653,328 75	
Suspended debt	3,823 36	
Indebtedess of Directors	24,200 00	—$1,681,352 11
Overdrafts		9,280 87
Banking-house		44,120 04
Current expenses		16,997 63
Cash items, (including revenue stamps)		154,344 54
Due from the following National Banks: American Exchange, New-York City		63,684 51
U. S. bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		210,000 00
Other United States securities		50,900 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		108,200 00
Cash on hand, notes of other National Banks		21,932 00
Specie		44,638 18
Fractional Currency		2,699 73
Legal Tender Notes		256,194 00
Compound Interest Notes		77,880 00
Total		$2,742,063 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		600,000 00
Surplus fund		250,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller		$105,000 00
Individual depositors		1,701,259 04
State bank circulation outstanding		29,624 00
Discount	$20,971 28	
Exchanges	38 40	
Interest	35,170 89	— 56,180 57
Total		$2,742,063 61

QUARTERLY REPORT OF WOOSTER SHERMAN'S BANK, on Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Real Estate		$30,000 00
Specie		10,125 50
New-York State 6 per cent. stock	$15,000 00	
United States stocks	20,000 00	
Promissory and United States 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates	10,000 00	— 45,000 00
Bonds and mortgages		15,100 00
Total		$100,225 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$30,000 00
Circulation registered	$47,000 00	
Less notes on hand	16,848 00	— 30,152 00
Profits		305 29
Due to individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors		39,768 21
Total		$100,225 50

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—WOOSTER SHERMAN, the individual banker and sole owner of Wooster Sherman's Bank, an individual bank, being duly sworn, for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday the 29th day of September, 1866, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; that the said bank is an individual bank, and is located in the City of New-York in the County of New-York in the said State, where it has and occupies a banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that the business thereof has been and still is transacted at such location. And the said WOOSTER SHERMAN for himself further saith, that he is the individual banker owning said bank, and that he resides in the City of New-York in the County of New-York aforesaid; that his principal business is now carried on at No. 3 Nassau-st., said City, under the name and style of "Wooster Sherman, Banker," and that no other person is in any manner, directly or indirectly, interested with him, the said individual banker, in the securities deposited with the said Superintendent, for the circulating notes obtained by him, the said banker, or in the business of circulating said notes, or in the benefits and advantages thereof.

WOOSTER SHERMAN, Banker.

Subscribed and sworn by deponent the fourth day of October, 1866. F. D. SHERMAN, Notary Public.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at the office of the Secretary, 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn. Polls open at 12 M.; close at 1 o'clock P. M.

ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOVEMBER COUPONS

CASHED IN GOLD OR CURRENCY,
BY
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as required by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosling		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.		50	10
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 23	J. B. Hall		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of 2½ per Cent., on the stock, free of Government tax, payable at their office, Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th of October, 1866.

Transfer-books will close on 5th of October.

B. E. SMITH, President.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 13th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Oct. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th September until the morning of Oct. 8.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, No. 270 West 30th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, at this office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th until the 16th inst.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable to stockholders on demand.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,285,068 14.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curbing, guttering and flagging West-street, and intersecting streets, from Chambers to Canal street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Laurens-street, between Spring and Prince streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue A.

For flagging Laight-street, between Hudson-street and North River.

For flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, south side.

For flagging Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

For flagging Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.

For flagging the sidewalks around Stuyvesant-square.

For building the foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose Madison-square.

For filling sunken lots on Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Sept. 29, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 17, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits. Specifications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter. A model and plan of vessel must accompany each bid.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE INvited for grading the block bounded by Madison and 5th avs. to a line through the centre of the block, three feet above the northerly curb of 60th-st., and thence to the curb grades at each street, and depositing all the surplus material in the adjoining block, between Madison and 4th avs., and regulating the same. The excavation, including both earth and rock, is returned by surveyor as 15,068 cubic yards, though parties must examine and judge for themselves. Proposals to state the gross sum for which the work will be completed.

L. C. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARPETS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTE, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large collection of household furniture, removed from a country residence for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel and green reps, library and dining-room suites, enameled bedroom suites, black walnut and oak extension dining tables, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble-top bureaus and washstands, an elegant rosewood 7-octave boudoir piano, French bedsteads, curled hair mattresses, bedding, crockery and glass ware, &c., &c.

ALSO,

About 500 yards of velvet and Brussels carpets from the steamers *Cosmopolitan* and *Wyoming*, laid down and only used one trip.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 20, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, about twenty-eight hundred (2,800) barrels of cannon and mortar Powders.

The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the Powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D., deceased, 29 11-100 acres of land, situate in the town of Ossining, Westchester County, opposite St. Mary's Episcopal Church, extending from the Albany Turnpike Road to the Hudson River, having a front on the turnpike of about 818 feet and on the river of 927 feet. This property is about midway between Tarrytown and Sing Sing.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT

MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS,

Comprising about 300 of the finest
FRENCH CLOCKS,
The entire importation this season of
MESSRS. BENDINER & CIE.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst.

At 11 A. M., at the salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., the above large and valuable importation. Each and every clock will be warranted of the finest quality, and exactly as represented. The attention of the trade, as well as private parties, is respectfully solicited.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, mirrors, carpets, china, glass and silverware. Catalogue at the saleroom.

THE REGULAR
WEEKLY SALE OF FURNITURE
AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS,
Corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts.,
WILL THIS WEEK BE HELD ON
SATURDAY, OCT. 6,
At 10½ A. M. precisely.

The funeral of Thomas Doody, for the past 17 years a faithful employe of this establishment, will take place at St. James' Cathedral in Jay, between Tillary and Concord sts., on Friday, Oct. 5, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers—Office No. 93 Liberty-st.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1866, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the private stables No. 96 West 18th-st., adjourned and positive sale of a private stable of fast trotting horses and a Clarence coupe, consisting of the following horses:

TORONTO CHIEF—The well known trotting stallion.

LADY CLIFTON—This famous mare can trot in 2:30.

BONNY KATE—Mate to Clifton in double harness; can trot in 2:30 together, making one of the fastest teams in the City.

TORONTO CHIEF, JR.—Chestnut stallion five years old; stylish; can trot better than 2:50.

LADY BELL, brown mare, by Eureka, 5 years old, very fast.

BLONDE, the famous young gray mare, by Hoagland's Messenger, one of the fastest mares in the world.

ONE PAIR BLACK HORSES, 6 and 7 years old; can trot very fast, making a very handsome carriage team, being unsurpassed for style and action.

The above-mentioned horses will be POSITIVELY SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER WITHOUT RESERVE, and can be seen on THURSDAY, 9th inst., (the day preceding sale,) at the stables, No. 96 West 18th-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, black walnut, marble-top centre-tables, black walnut dress bureaus, black walnut bedsteads, cottage suites, easy chairs, cane-seat chairs, &c.; China, crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c.; also, kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of the Treasury, Wall-st.,

A BLACK PONY, 8 years old, 14 hands high, long tail and mane, sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness, can pace in three minutes.

A PARK PHAETON, used but a few times, in good order.

ALSO,

A set of splendid SINGLE HARNESS.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—AT THEIR SALESROOMS, Nos. 694 and 696 BROADWAY, corner of 4th-st. THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, Oct. 5, at 4 o'clock, NEW and OLD BOOKS.—A large collection of miscellaneous literature, including some scarce books, and a variety of valuable medical and surgical works, &c. Catalogues are ready.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by, or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 3, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

TAX SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the directions of Title 3, Chapter 427, of the Laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes, assessed and levied in the years 1858, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town Clerks in this State; and that so much of the several parcels of said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the 19th day of November next, and the succeeding days thereafter, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany.

Dated ALBANY, July 12, 1866.

jy26-1awl5w THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the bonded warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., Oct. 5, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for nonpayment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following-named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:

1 case containing 25,800 Cigarettes.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE.

THE BALANCE OF INVOICE OF STATUARY MARBLE GOODS, IMPORTED BY F. LANONI & CO., WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION IN A FEW DAYS BY MINER & SOMERVILLE. Particulars hereafter.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the construction of the following street improvements, to-wit: Sewers in Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; in Hudson-street, between Grove and Hammond streets, and in Greenwich-street, between Christopher and Hammond streets; in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens streets; in streets between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, Ninth-avenue and Hudson River; in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; in Leroy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, and outlet-sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue; receiving basins and culverts at the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street; northwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth-street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street; also, stone block pavements in Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; in Pine-street, from Pearl to Front streets, and from Front to South street; in Front-street, from Wall-street to Old Slip; in Forty-eighth-street, from east side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway; in Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; in William-street, from Beaver to Pearl street; in Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue; in Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue, and in Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; and in the proposed embankment against the receiving reservoir in Central Park, that, in consequence of the refusal of the Comptroller to be present at the times designated heretofore for the opening of the proposals received therefor, that said opening was this day adjourned to eleven o'clock A. M., of Friday next, fifth instant.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, October 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or curb work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

COMPOSITE IRON WORKS.

"JENKINS' PATENTS."
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON RAILINGS,
Balconies, Verandahs, Window and Door Guards,
Foundry and Ornamental Iron Work generally.
Also, IRON BEDSTEADS,
A new article of superior quality.
"MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY,"
HUTCHINSON & DAVIES,
No. 95 Prince-st.,
(Near Broadway,) New-York.
Formerly sold by HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

Agents and correspondents in New-York:
THE MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 60 Broadway,
where information may be obtained; or address, post-paid,
J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1866.

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date of Death.
Thomas Collins	22	New-York	July 3
Andrew Martin	28	Ireland	July 23
John Brown	28	Norway	July 25
Lewis Angevine	24	Massachusetts	July 28
Patrick Sullivan	25	Ireland	July 29
D. B. Witmore	26	Sweden	July 30
Michael Molloy	26	Ireland	July 31
Thomas Betts	25	Ireland	Aug. 2
J. C. Gardner	72	Virginia	Aug. 4
Dennis Donohue	25	Ireland	Aug. 5
Peter Dungeon	38	Norway	Aug. 5
John Lynch	27	Pennsylvania	Aug. 18
Robert Wiley	28	New-York	Aug. 27
John Fraser	15	New-York	Aug. 30
Patrick Sheehy	28	Ireland	Sept. 1
M. Schwitzsibel	35	Poland	Sept. 3
Patrick McGann	25	Ireland	Sept. 6
John Bakeman	20	Germany	Sept. 7
George Anderson	42	Denmark	Sept. 12
Charles Henry	31	Germany	Sept. 13
John Carroll	28	Ireland	Sept. 13
Charles Johnson	35	Sweden	Sept. 16
Bernard McMann	50	Ireland	Sept. 16
Jeremiah Jones	34	West Indies	Sept. 22

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

BNAI JESHURUN,

LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the above Association that the funeral of the late Mrs. REBECCA LEVY, a Directress, will take place from No. 100 West 14th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock.

ANSEL LEO, Honorary Secretary.

DOUGLAS'

PATENT ECONOMIC GAS GENERATOR FOR SALE, No. 25 William-st., (Basement.)

DOUGLAS'

Patent Combination Bootjack and Blacking Case for sale, No. 25 William-st., (Basement.)

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and, also, choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

WANTED—FILES AND PORTIONS OF FILES of New-York *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*. Address, stating condition, period covered and price, A. R. SPOFFORD, Box No. 185 Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUbon's *Birds of America*, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 23 William-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE, LATEly put in good order, to be sold cheap. Apply at No. 40 West Washington-place, third-floor, Dr. PARSONS.

A VICTORIA; FOR $325—COST $800; MUST be sold within three days. Inquire of J. LIPPE, No. 52 Marion-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 capital in a patent manufacturing business which pays 200 per cent profit. Address PATENT, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 45 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Stock Brokerage business, under the name of A. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

A. D. WILLIAMS.
J. P. WILLIAMS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN PARTNERSHIP.—AMOS G. TORREY has this day withdrawn from our house, and has no further connection with it in any capacity whatever.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 665 6th-av., bet. 38th and 39th sts.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes, broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook and the other as chambermaid; have lived in their places one four years and the other seven years; they leave on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen from their last place, No. 20 West 48th-st., from 3 to 11 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, in a private family, by a married man; has lived in the City for the last twenty years in the same capacity and can give good City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at or address a note to No. 25 East 12th-st., from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and first-class housemaids, with unexceptionable references to some of the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCAtion, a resident of Massachusetts, a position as companion to a lady; would engage with an invalid lady; could read aloud, attend to correspondence, superintend a household or instruct children. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl in a private family as waitress and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; best City reference for over three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging in every respect; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen until suited at No. 442 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking and part of washing and ironing in a small family; is an excellent cook and baker; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl (Protestant), about 20 years of age, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; is kind and good to children, and has the best of City reference from last place. Call at 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO cook, wash and iron; is an excellent cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; lived two years and a half in last place; lady can be seen. Call at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a small, private family as cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 874 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

WANTED—FINE WASHING BY A FIRST-class laundress, who does all kinds of finery and fluting; also family clothes carefully done; good reference given, if required. Call at No. 329 West 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, sewing by the week or month, or any other light employment; or would go South with a lady as seamstress; good City reference. Call or address M. G., No. 488 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do sewing, or fine washing and ironing; has lived five years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl as nurse and seamstress; best of City references given. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 26 Washington-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook in a private family; speaks no English. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, meats, game and pastry; good City references. Call for two days, No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a tidy young married woman; no incumbrance; plenty of milk three weeks old. No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 3:1 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent waitress, or as chambermaid, who thoroughly understands either situations; good City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or would do fine washing. Call at No. 111 East 11th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has got good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a respectable young woman; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest styles. Address Mrs. A. WILES, No. 151 East 52th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—WASHING EITHER TO DO AT home or would go out by the day; has good reference. Apply at 203 West 40th-st.; can be seen all week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; has good reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; is a good hairdresser and can do family sewing; good City references. Apply at 193 7th-av., near 23d-st.

A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine can do all kinds of fine sewing, tucking, cording and shirtmaking; can cut and fit children's clothing and ladies' undergarments, would like a few more engagements by the day or week with or without machine. Call or address OPERATOR, No. 770 3d-av., in the drygoods-store, or No. 114 East 129th-st., Harlem.

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT—A LADY, who has traveled extensively and been accustomed to write on a great variety of subjects, including scientific, political, religious and light literature, book reviews, dramatic and musical criticisms, &c., desires to form a permanent engagement to write for or take editorial charge of a popular paper or magazine. Address D. D., Station D, Astor-place, N. Y.

THE ADVERTISER IS GOING TO EUROPE on the 10th of this month, and would like to get a place for two servants, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have lived in the family for the last five years. Address D. R. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES the washing of a few private families at her own residence; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call at No. 178 West 20th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber man, as coachman and groom in a private family; can make himself useful on a gentleman's place, and thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address N.Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, a single man; has been 18 years in this country; is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its various departments; hot and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, flower and vegetable garden, &c. Address T. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, the man as coachman and gardener or farmer, and the wife to cook, wash and iron; both have first-class references and will work for moderate wages. Call or address GEORGE, No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, GROOM, at Kennelly's harness-store, No. 387 7th-av., cor. 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, understanding greenhouses, graperies, fruit, &c., a situation as gardener. Recommendations as to capabilities &c., from some of the largest places in the country. Address T. S. R., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness, &c., and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young man, married; has no family; understands greenhouses and graperies. Call or address F. H. S., at Young & Elliott's, seedsmen, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can give good City reference from his last employer. Address J. H. K., Station G, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, as coachman, and plain cook or laundress; best of reference. Call at or address BRIDGEMAN'S seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging, the country preferred; good reference. Address for two days, M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; good reference; country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging and can furnish his employer with the best of City and country reference. Call on or address J., No. 356½ Bowery, in the leather store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can give good reference from his last employer. Address No. 113 East 28th-st., 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, care of greenhouse, plants, &c.; can produce the best of City and country references. Address W. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation; has first-class references and will work for moderate wages; understands the care and management of a gentleman's place. Address or call on JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has a first-class City reference from his last employer. Call or address for two days at J. C. Stillings, No. 1,166 Broadway, for M. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who understands his business thoroughly; best of City references from his last employers. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS butler, in a private family, with undoubted City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address E. D., No. 230 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman, or as porter in a store, by an honest and faithful married man. Inquire of FR. LANGE, No. 128 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, in City or country; is willing and obliging; has good references from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PERMAnent situation on a gentleman's place; understands his business thoroughly as coachman or gardener; also the care of cows and horses, carriages and harness; moderate wages accepted and good reference produced. Call on or address THOMAS, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant single young man as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has the very best of city references; can be seen at BOOKHAMS, No. 329 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, grapery, farming, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN for a person who has been with me for the Summer, having no further employment for him. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and first-class groom; good reference. Address R. R. B., Mottville, Onondaga County, N. Y.

WANTED—AS BOOK-KEEPER, A SITUATION in a banking or commercial house by a person of five years' experience in a banking house. Address DENTON Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

HAVING AN EXPERIENCE OF 9 YEARS east and eight years out west in the dry goods trade, I think my services would be of value to some good house, or to a man with capital, wishing an active partner. Address J. P. B., No. 16 Broad-st., or No. 11 Clinton Hall.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A HEALTHY Protestant wet nurse (widow preferred) to nurse a babe two months old; to one who can come well recommended, and would be willing to make herself generally useful in a small family, a good home and salary will be given. Address E. A. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook and laundress in a private family; she must be well recommended and have City references. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 68 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SWISS OR GERman woman, who speaks English, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Good City recommendation required. Apply at No. 4 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the purchase and sale of government securities over the counter. Address, with references, Box No. 5,862 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH good references, as head nurse; must be experienced and willing to live a short distance in the country. Address H., Box No. 1,168 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGing, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND LAUNdress, to go 14 miles into the country; wages $14; family small. Apply, with recommendations, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 60 William-st., second story.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO THORoughly understands keeping books, by a commission house. Apply, with references and stating salary expected, to Box No. 5,095 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, first-rate City driver and groom; none others need apply, at No. 89 Maiden-lane, or at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SMART MAN TO TEND HARDware-store; one who can make himself generally useful preferred. Apply at No. 108 Centre-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 224 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRUG store; salary $100 per year; one to learn the business. Apply at No. 319 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; good wages, good treatment, and a good home. Apply at No. 108 West 13th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "can't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the

SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,

and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

MERCADO & SEULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES: An extensive retail depot for BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS has been established at the store of SMITH & FOWLER, No. 499 BROADWAY (St. Nicholas block). The only place in the City where can be found a full assortment for ladies, misses and children. PRICE LIST.—Ladies' "Pride of the World," 40 springs, $2, advancing only 5c cents each ten springs; "Empress Trail," $2 50; young ladies' "Empress Trail," $2; misses' "Duplex" Skirts, 60 cents; childrens' do., 50 cents; also ladies' "Empress" kid gloves—a really fine article, $1 25. Ladies' and mens' furnishings in extensive variety. Mens' real merino UNDERSHIRTS, best Enfield goods, $2.

STRAW AND FELT FALL GOODS.—A handsome stock of straw and felt goods will be found at R. MEIN'S, No. 11 Leroy-place, second block west of Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

ANESTHETIC—THE PAINFULLY INJURIous effects of breathing from the same rubber bag in which a thousand different lungs, some reeking with disease, have exhaled their deadly vapors, is obviated by the new and wonderfully improved method adopted by Drs. BLAKENEY & HUBBARD, No. 103 West 22d-st., in their new formula for administering laughing gas for the extraction of teeth.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's.—The largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Fresh gas every day. Every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON SEPT. 27, A SPOTTED CARRIAGE DOG. Call at No. 146 West 39th-st., in the rear, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M. The owner to pay expense.

RESTAURANTS.

CHARLEY,

(late at Mataran's,)

has opened a restaurant at No. 64 Cedar-st., right opposite the Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Nov. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Oct. 6.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 13.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
The British iron steamer BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

BRITANNIA, LAIRD	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
IOWA, CRAIG	SATURDAY, Oct. 13
HIBERNIA, MONROE	SATURDAY, Oct. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Oct 13
THE QUEEN	Grogan	SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK	Thompson	SATURDAY, Oct. 27

And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.
The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.
For freight or passage, apply to RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.
LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Oct. 6
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Oct. 13
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 17

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, E. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, E. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, E. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon...$100 | Lower Saloon...$80
Second class...$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO...Oct. 17
MALTA...Oct. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage...$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 6 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 6 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, Wednesday, Oct. 10, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY...Oct. 6 | SATURDAY...Nov. 3
Passage money to Nassau...$45
Passage money to Havana...50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 10.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Oct. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Oct. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
Oct. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ... Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERRE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

BY THE REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, one of the favorite and elegant steamers
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA,
Will leave Pier No. 14, North River, near the foot of Wall-street, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading will be signed at the pier in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all connecting points, and passage tickets given to

Columbia	$27	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
Which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
QUAKER CITY sails Oct. 6.
GRANADA sails Oct. 9.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN,
will leave THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.
Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage $25. Tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fast and elegant steamship GRANADA will follow on TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON...Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES...Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON,
leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.
Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Oct. 6.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 13.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

BLACK STAR LINE OUTSIDE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
The steamship THAMES, Capt. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having handsome state-room accommodations, apply to R. LOUDEN, Agent, corner West and Cedar sts.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A1 STEAMSHIP STARLIGHT is now receiving cargo, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 14, East River. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S new and elegant side-wheel steamer RALEIGH, Capt. WALSER, will sail as above on SATURDAY next, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, and the MARIPOSA on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER VIRGINIA, GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander, now loading at Pier No. 37 East River, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866.
Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $40.
Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT FROM OCT. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:20 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:12, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:12, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SHREWSBURY RAILROAD.
The new and elegant steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRASER, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Express and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:20 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Station.
The express trains will leave at 7:20 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:20 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 3, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 4, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 5, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.	

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 10 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, Oct.	2,	10 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct.	2,	1½ P. M.
Wednesday,	3,	11 A. M.	Wednesday,	3,	2½ P. M.
Thursday,	4,	12 M.	Thursday,	4,	3½ P. M.
Friday,	5,	12½ P. M.	Friday,	5,	4 P. M.
Saturday,	6,	3 P. M.			

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. CHAS. J. CHADWICK, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave New-Suffolk every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. E. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8 A. M. for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS,

including Havana, St. Andrews, Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, St. Juan, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique and Kingston, calling at New-Orleans and Charleston on return.
A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMER will be chartered for the occasion, to sail about Nov. 1.
The whole trip will occupy about one month, in the most delightful season of the year for the Tropics.
Price of passage for the round trip, including state-room and first-class table provided with every luxury:

Adults	$250 00
Children under 10, and servants	200 00

Only parties of known respectability will be received, as the affair will be very select.
For passage and further particulars apply to DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS will be closed as follows, viz.:

No. 84 Broadway	at 11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel	at 11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)	at 11:50 A. M.

on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE—A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY—A gentleman, his wife and daughter, occupying a house with elegant surroundings in Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will rent it to an approved tenant and take the rent out in board; the house is four stories, high stoop, and is fully furnished; to a first-class party this would be a good opportunity to obtain a fine residence at a very low rate. Address EDGAR, Box No. 3,707 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts., containing all modern improvements, gas, water, bath, &c.; to let together or in floors; location unexceptionable, between the Hoffman House and St. James Hotel. Inquire on the premises, in the store, to J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—To let, a large double width store in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, newly-fitted shelving, counters, and three elegant plate glass windows; suitable for a large first-class business. Apply at SHERMAN'S Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., or on the premises, Nos. 312 and 314 same street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER, in view of Madison-square, just above 23d-st., a very desirable extra wide house, full depth, with modern improvement, and well furnished; to a responsible party it would be rented very low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NEAR MADISON-square, a wide English basement, for one or more years, in consequence of the owner going abroad; most desirably located; to a private family only. Rent $6,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR TO A careful tenant without children; one of the handsomest houses in the City; near 5th-av. and very centrally located; price $850 per month. Address R. T. S., Box No. 171 Times Office.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, 22 ROOMS, ON Fulton-st., Brooklyn, newly painted and papered, suitable for a first-class boarding-house; possession immediately. Apply at SHERMAN'S Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LOFTS TO RENT—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 2½ and 4 Cliff-street, near John; suitable for a heavy hardware business; equal to about 4,500 superficial feet; will be ready for occupancy on 1st of November. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 16 Cliff-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES TO rent for the Winter or year, to unexceptionable tenants. Lists furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A corner lot on 5th-av., below 14th-st., with building; size 52x100 feet. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THREE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, $2,500; a corner house, $3,500, in 60th-st., near the Central Park. Apply to J. & J. F. PETRETCH, No. 416 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—TO A private family only; No. 120 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; house lately overhauled and furniture partially new. Possession immediate.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, desirably located in Brooklyn, near ferry, completely furnished; immediate possession. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE FINE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN. Apply at No. 70 South-st., N. Y., or of S. HONDLOW, Agent, Brooklyn.

A ROOM TO RENT, WITH PIANO, suitable for a teacher, at Mrs. GREEN'S Agency for Employment, 150 East 28th-st., one door from 4th-av.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY; first and second floors, separately or together; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, at No. 131 Amity-st.

TO LET—FOUR FINE ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, with or without board. No. 54 East 23d-st.

NO. 49 EAST 31ST-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms to let to gentlemen, without meals.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 73 Nassau-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A SMALL, NEAT PLACE (ABOUT 10 acres,) with good buildings, near the City, easy of access; near salt water preferred; or will lease, with privilege of buying. Address, with location and price, which must not be fancy, F. M. B., Box No. 3,673 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE OR BUY—IN THIS City, a large brick building suitable for manufacturing purposes; must be well lighted. Address, stating location and terms, "PIANO," Herald Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—UNTIL MAY 1, OR longer if desirable, a small unfurnished house, in a good location up-town. Address, with price, which must be reasonable, G. S. H., Box No. 145 Times Office.

FOR SALE.

FREE IN CALIFORNIA.

We are authorized to give away a few building or [illegible] lots in the new City of Newport, California. [illegible] Apply or address at Agent's office, No. 15 Cedar-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE IN THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of [illegible], Conn., [illegible] miles from New-Haven [illegible], containing [illegible] nicely surrounded [illegible] the house, suitable for a [illegible] family; good water never failing; [illegible] the house and one by the barn; the barn is large, with stalls for four horses; also cow-house; 7 acres of land, including orchard and garden; a variety of pear trees, cherry trees, &c. Easy walking distance to the town, where are several churches and the best schools in the country; also, convenient to railway station; terms reasonable and possession given when desired.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE NEAR Flushing, L. I., replete with all the improvements of a first-class City residence, admirably situated on high ground overlooking the river, bay, palisades, &c., on the road from Whitestone to College Point, about one mile from depot; grounds beautifully laid out, and house and lawns shaded with fine old forest trees and evergreens, about 11 acres, highly cultivated and abundantly fruited; fine large garden, capacious barn, carriage lodge, laundry, ice-houses and outbuildings, all in complete order, together with the furniture of the house and immediate possession if required. Communication hourly by steamboat or railroad. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—AT THE Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.
One of the best farms in Dutchess County, New-York, known as the "Chauncey Knapp Farm," 180 acres, situated on the bank of Wappinger's Creek, four miles from New-Hamburgh Depot; six miles south of Poughkeepsie; first-class house, new and large, built in modern style, splendidly shaded; barns, outbuildings and fences in complete order.
Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained by applying to or addressing J. S. VAN CLEEF, No. 2 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; or S. G. HINSDALE, No. 7 Water-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house of extra width, built in the most substantial manner, and being one of the most elegant and complete houses in the city. Black walnut doors, trimmings and wainscot from basement to fourth story. Halls, basement and kitchen floored with black walnut, cherry and oak; will be sold with the furniture; immediate possession. [illegible] admission apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

A CHOICE FARM AND BUILDINGS, 120 Acres, in Rockland County, $15,000; 25 acres do., with good buildings, water-power, mill, &c., $6,000; 60 acres at Closter, N. J., with excellent buildings, $15,000. Farms and country seats in all parts of New-Jersey, Orange, Westchester and Rockland Counties, all sizes and prices. Parties wishing to buy, sell, or exchange, call or address W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 190 acres; healthy location; 21 miles from New-York, 3 from depot; good roomy house, excellent outbuildings, a brook productive orchard and good variety of fruit; a brook runs through a portion of the farm; has a choice of markets for all products at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn; is in all respects as regards neighborhood, construction, finish, &c., really first-class, and needs only to be examined to be appreciated; is 25 feet wide, three-story, attic and basement, in fine order; unoccupied and open for inspection; two extra lots can be had if desired. For terms, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the Hudson, 30 miles from the City, splendid mansion, carriage-house and outbuildings, six acres finely shaded, magnificent view of the [illegible], all in perfect order, and in every respect a first-class residence; will be exchanged for first-class City property. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 343 Broadway.

SPRING VALLEY, NEW-JERSEY, ON Morris and Essex Road—5 acres with well built two-story and attic house, barn and stable; situation pleasant and very healthy, will be sold for a moderate price, the owner being desirous of closing the sale before the middle of October. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Large double house with all modern improvements, suitable outbuildings, great variety of trees, fruit and shrubbery; situation very desirable, with fine views; convenient to New-York by boat or rail; price $23,500, much less than its value.
LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—BY BLEECKER & DENISON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

On 37th-st., near 5th-av., furnished	$75,000
On 19th-st., near 5th-av., furnished	$80,000
On East 29th-st., near 5th-av.	$32,000
On 2d-av., between 55th and 56th sts.	$12,500
On Lexington-av., near 42th-st.	$23,000

FOR SALE—A GOOD, CHEAP AND BEAUTIFULLY situated private dwelling-house of 14 rooms, 25 feet front, three-story and basement, up town, on west side of 3d-av.; two lots of ground, fruits and flowers; price $10,500; easy terms. Also, several other private houses cheap, from $46,000 to $10,000. Some cheap tenement property. Apply at No. 226 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; it is well finished and nearly new, having been occupied but one year; also, to let, a house of the same description in the same row. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

HIGH COTTAGE, SITUATED ON HARLEM River Heights, in Westchester County, between the residences of Lewis G. Morris and Jas. Lees, Esqs.; fully furnished; is for rent from 1st to 10th of November to 1st of May next. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

$1,000 EACH.—MUST CLOSE THE ESTATE—Two lots, 33x138, two houses on each lot, accommodating four to six families; location good, title perfect; a cheap home for a person of small means. Germans note this. Address or call on A. J. RITTER, on the premises, Rahway, N. J.

AN ESTATE, COSTING NEARLY A QUARTER of a million of dollars, containing one of the best finished houses in the United States, with furniture made to order in Europe, neighboring to the City; will be sold at a low price for cash.
G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

A PRACTICAL BUILDER OF TWENTY-five years' experience, having just finished two high-stoop brown-stone houses, will build in New-York or Brooklyn, and deliver complete, any first-class houses for a percentage on actual cost of labor and material. Address A. H., Box No. 140 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND about 80 feet square, suitable for hotel, storage, warehouse or manufactory, situated on the corner of Peck-slip and Water-st., one of the best locations in the IVth Ward. Apply at Room No. 8, third floor of Market Bank, corner of Pearl and Beekman sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—IN COEYMANS, 12 miles from Albany, containing 81 acres, good buildings, well fenced and watered, including horses, stock and farming utensils; price $5,000; half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway, or J. W. BEBEE, on the premises.

A SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Containing 100 acres; great abundance of fruit, good stream of water, house and outbuildings in good order, near the Long Island Railroad.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop, full-sized brown-stone house, lot 25x100, with fine stable, finest location on Murray Hill, for sale very low; furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On a high ridge of land 1¼ miles northeast of Central Park; lot 100x200; house, barn and fruit-trees will suit any man; terms low; immediate possession. Apply to J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 128 Broadway, in basement.

FOR SALE—(READY FOR OCCUPANCY,) THE first-class residence, No. 3 Second-place, Brooklyn; 34 feet wide, three-story and basement; has every convenience; lot 133 feet, with stable. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x60, on 38th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., in good repair; possession immediately.
SMITH & HARDENBERG, No. 57 Cedar-st.

A MOST ELIGIBLY LOCATED NEW brown-stone house on 3d-st., Brooklyn; attractive external appearance and having all modern improvements; immediate possession. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, 25-feet front house on Madison-av., near 38th-st., with immediate possession. Price $40,000.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale one hour from the City; house modern built; plenty fruit; convenient to depot; hours, 10 to 1.
GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY NEAT THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, desirably located, with immediate possession, for $10,000; also others, all prices and locations. S. F. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, just finished, on Park-av., Murray Hill, between 38th and 39th sts., with immediate possession. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.—STOCKS IN MANUFACTURING companies in New-York and vicinity to be exchanged for good real estate. Inquire at Room No. 37, No. 117 Broadway, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a stable on 41st-st., near Madison-av. For full particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses. Apply on the premises, Lexington-av. and 43d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A RICH DAPPLE-BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, well made up, perfectly sound, kind and gentle; well adapted for a coupe or a carriage; good traveler; 7 years old. ARMOUR'S stable, No. 134 University-place, between 1 and 5 P. M.

STABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TWO horses and carriages wanted below 34th-st. Please name location and terms to Box No. 1,281 Post-office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY HORSE FOR FAMILY use. Apply at the stable No. 31 Forsyth-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

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HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
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AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER...Director
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 5, 1866.
Second time in America in several years of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON as ASA TRENCHARD.
His very popular and original character, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
The original comedy, played by an arrangement with Miss Laura Keene.
ASA TRENCHARD...Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
The director takes pleasure in being able to present this delightful comedy with the following meritorious cast:

Mr. Charles Vandenhoff	as	Lord Dundreary
(His second appearance in America.)		
Mr. Stoddart	as	Abel Murcott
Mr. Charles Peters	as	Binney
(His original character.)		
Mr. J. T. Ward	as	Mr. Coyle
Mr. T. Hind	as	Sir Edward Trenchard
Mr. W. Barron	as	Harry Vernon
Mr. C. Burke	as	De Boots
Mr. Gillett	as	Wickens
Mr. Sinclair	as	Buddicomb
Mr. Kenway	as	Rasper
Miss Caroline Carson	as	Florence Trenchard
Miss Kate Newton	as	Mary Meredith
Mrs. Saunders	as	Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss Theresa Wood	as	Georgina
Miss Georgie Telbin	as	Augusta
Miss Alice Harrison	as	Smart
Mrs. Sinclair	as	Skillet

With new and pleasing scenery, by Messrs. E. Hayes and D. Strong.
Seats may be secured daily for Mr. Jefferson's nights, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the box office.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
and LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
of the
WONDERFUL BUISLAYS,
WONDERFUL BUISLAYS,
WONDERFUL BUISLAYS,
WONDERFUL BUISLAYS,
who will appear THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 5, in a performance introducing ALL their celebrated feats, the ballet L'ECHELLE PERILLEUSE, SPIRAL MOUNTAIN, THE PANTOMIME.
SATURDAY, FAREWELL MATINEE.
Commencing at 1½ o'clock. Doors open at 1 o'clock.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL NIGHT.
Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON will be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 8, by the renowned artiste, MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT, (MRS. GEN. LANDER,) who will commence an engagement absolutely limited to SIX NIGHTS in the celebrated tragic play from the French, entitled ADRIENNE LACOUVREUR.

FRENCH THEATRE. RISTORI.

Director...J. GRAU.
Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway. Seats secured for three representations in advance. To defeat speculation, a limited number of seats retained for sale in the evening at the theatre.
THIS FRIDAY, (Eighth Subscription Night,) Oct. 5, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ELIZABETH.
Proscenium boxes, (four seats,) $20; private boxes, (four seats,) $16; orchestra seats, $3; dress circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; FAMILY CIRCLE, 75 cts.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday, Oct. 6,) ninth subscription, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 9, ELIZABETH.
In preparation, Giacometti's JUDITH, which will be produced on MONDAY next.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9, third subscription.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Authorized ticket-offices at the Academy; New-York—Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA...MAX MARETZEK, Director
FIRST APPEARANCE OF GIORGIO RONCONI,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
The principal parts by Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, BELLINI, TESTA, ANTONUCCI, STOCKTON AND GIORGIO RONCONI.
THURSDAY, OCT. 11, AT 8 P. M., IL TROVATORE.
BY SIGNORA CARMEN POCH, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATTI AND MME. NATALI-TESTA.
FRIDAY, OCT. 12, AT 8 P. M., FRA DIAVOLO.
The principal characters by MISS C. L. KELLOGG, MME. NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, DUBREUIL, and second appearance of SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI.
SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock, Debut of MISS A. M. HAUCK and SIGNOR BARAGLI. LA SONNAMBULA.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of tickets for any of the above nights will commence TO-DAY at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and in New-York at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 7,
THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
ASSEMBLAGE OF EMINENT ARTISTES.
NAMES OF THE ARTISTES AND THE BRILLIANT PROGRAMME SELECTED will appear in future announcements.
Admission 50 and 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. Seats can be now secured daily, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the box office.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Manager.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON, The Champion, with LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG, Her first appearance this season.
Supported by the full NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts. Reserved seats and tickets can also be procured at the "Theatre ticket office," Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,

At DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway, every Night, and MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Pronounced by the Public and the Press the most astonishing Magician of the age.
THE CHARMING GROWTH OF FLOWERS and WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, Every Night.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra. Children, half price.

IRVING HALL SUNDAY CONCERT.

SIXTH GRAND CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1866.
First appearance at these concerts of Miss ROSA COOKE, Soprano.
Second appearance of the celebrated trombone soloist, Mr. F. LETSCH.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA Of forty solo performers In an entire new programme.
Tickets, 50 cents.

MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONLY NEW-YORK TICKET OFFICES, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway; also, BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway.

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CORPS DE BALLET WANTED.
Apply, at 12 M., to L. J. VINCENT, stage door on Crosby-st.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., now open for the season, day and evening.

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BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, for a gentleman and wife; rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLEASANT, CULTIVATED private family, by a college graduate; location between 10th and 30th sts. Board and room, with fire, not over $10. Address HARVARD, Station D.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., large and handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for parties of single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References required.

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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE GREAT COMEDY.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
The amusing comedy, in three acts, of the LADY IN BLACK.
IRRESISTIBLY HUMOROUS AND DELIGHTFUL.
EVENING AT 7½.
Tom Taylor's great comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
cast to the full strength of the company.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING,
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 126 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS, LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
A SLOTH. A VULTURE. THE ADJUNCT.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st., near 6th-av.
P. Juignet and C. Drivet...Directeurs
Opening of the regular season of FRENCH OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 8 o'clock,
LES MOUSQUETAIRE DE LA REINE,
Comic opera, in three acts, by F. Halevy.
DEBUT OF

M. M. ANTHELME (Tenor)	as	Olivier d'Entragues
M. DE SURMONT (Tenor)	as	Hector de Biron
JEAN VERT (Bass)	as	Capitain Roland
MME. ELVIRA NADDIE (Prima Donna,)	as	Athenais
JEANE LAURENTIS (Dugazon,)	as	Berthe

With full orchestra, under the direction of M. PREDIGAM.
Offices for subscriptions and sale of tickets are now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, Broad-st.

IRVING HALL.

Unparalleled success of MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL, in their admirably varied and brilliant entertainment.
MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S wonderful impersonation of SIMS REEVES, received with unbounded applause.
MR. HOWARD PAUL as NAPOLEON THE THIRD, and in his comic songs, the "Undistinguishable Twin," "Life of Julius Cæsar," &c., creates uproarious mirth.
Mrs. Paul will sing her thrilling dramatic scene, THE DREAM OF THE REVELER, every evening, and at the MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Tickets 50 cents. Seats secured at Irving Hall, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.

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BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
KELLY AND LEON'S
GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS.
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
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IMMENSE BILL THIS EVENING.
IMMENSE BILL THIS EVENING.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

THIRD SEASON—1866-67.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY, OCT. 20.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED AND CIRCULARS CAN BE OBTAINED At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th st., near Broadway; Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.
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Lessee and Manager...WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA, THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, MARIE BONFANTI, RITA SINGALLI, and FIFTY DANSEUSES, from the principal European theatres.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, SUPERB COSTUMES, DAZZLING ARMORS, STARTLING EFFECTS.
And the bewildering TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.
Seats secured six days in advance.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In order that families and residents from suburban cities may avoid the great rush at night, and have an opportunity of witnessing this the GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE, produced at an expense of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces a GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

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FOURTH GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock,
THE BLACK CROOK
and the GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET, is precisely the same style as presented at night.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
THE BLACK CROOK, EVERY EVENING at 7¾.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers...Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
AMERICAN OPERA SEASON.
Immense success of the charming American Opera Bouffe, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, (the genuine version, to which the composer has added several brilliant numbers, written expressly for this representation,) which will be given EVERY NIGHT, under the direction of the composer, JULIUS EICHBERG, with the following admirable cast:

Inez	Mrs. Wm. Gomersal
Isabella	Miss Maria Norton
Donna Lucrezia	Mrs. Sophie Mozart
Carlos	Mr. John Farley
Doctor Paracelsus	Mr. Mark Smith
Don Pomposo	Mr. Joseph Weinlich
Señor Balthazar	Mr. Wm. Gomersal
Perez	Mr. Caldwell
Sancho	Mr. Chapman

In rehearsal, THE TWO CADIS, A NIGHT IN ROME, ROSE OF TYROL, &c.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. Lester Wallack
THE NEW COMEDY, By Benjamin Webster, Jr., Esq., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled THE FAST FAMILY, continuing to attract full and delighted audiences, will be played TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 6, and afterward alternately with Dr. Westland Marston's new comedy, THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE, which will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS, and a cast comprising the names of Miss Mary Gannon, (her first appearance this season,) Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Sedley Brown, (her first appearance at this Theatre,) Mrs. John Sefton, Miss F. Green, with Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, &c. &c.
SATURDAY—THE FAST FAMILY.
MONDAY—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
TUESDAY—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
WEDNESDAY—THE FAST FAMILY.
THURSDAY—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Vernon and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

Acting Manager	Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director	Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter	Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer	Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

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Sole Proprietor...Mr. J. W. LINGARD
MONDAY, and During the Week, TWO MAGNIFICENT DRAMAS.
The drama of PAUL CLIFFORD, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1770, from Bulwer's celebrated novel.
Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Belville Ryan, Mr. G. Lingard, and the whole company in the cast. Also the immense drama of the DUEL IN THE MIST; Or, WALTER THE OUTCAST.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager...G. L. FOX.
Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX.
THE BRONZE HORSE.
GRACE DARLING.
The full Company in the above great pieces.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF MR. HACKETT will be at the BROADWAY THEATRE on FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst., in the FALSTAFF of MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, and in KING HENRY IV. at Matinee, SATURDAY, beginning at 1 P. M., and again in the evening at 8 o'clock.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, and during the week, Jolly Millers, Barbara Allen, Two Little Lambs, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

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THE ANGEL'S OFFERINGS.
By MERLE.
Admission 25 cents. No. 772 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHOICE RESERVED seats for sale, for any evening, at No. 575 Broadway, Room No. 1, over Brooks' shoe-store, and directly opposite the theatre. Cut this out for reference.
SEATS FOR THE MATINEE.
SEATS ALSO FOR RISTORI.

RISTORI ORCHESTRA SEATS CAN BE had at No. 539 Broadway and at No. 89 West 14th-st., in the oyster saloon.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

A BARGAIN.—7-OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, COST $475, for less than $200; celebrated makers; modern improvements; also assortment of new pianofortes, at manufacturers' prices. McDONALD & CO., No. 20 4th av.

PIANOS—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at moderate prices; new and second-hand pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano-forte Warerooms No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

LESSONS IN SINGING—BY AN ITALIAN gentleman, a competent and experienced professor. Piano instruction if desired. References given. Address CANTO, Box No. 120 Times Office.

$270.—A FINE 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, nearly new, for $270, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

DANCING.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,

Sawyer's Room, Fulton-st., corner Jay-st.; No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th av., New-York, will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

AT THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS, Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 13.
Circulars may be had at No. 37 West 21-st., or of R. MURPHY, No. 1,208 Broadway.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY WILL reopen on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866, at his new and elegant rooms, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Days and evenings of tuition, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies at 2 o'clock; Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.
Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS,

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ROOMS ON 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST. Select classes in fashionable Dances and Calisthenics are now open on Wednesdays and Saturdays. See circular.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Atlantic Telegraph Celebration—Bombardment of Valparaiso—Abolition of All Duty on Cotton.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, A. A. Low, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. George N. Lawrence was elected a member of the Chamber.

Mr. Opdyke reported, on behalf of the Special Committee on the Atlantic Telegraph Celebration, that Mr. Cyrus W. Field had arrived in the City, but, so far, the Committee had not had an opportunity of seeing him. They were, therefore, unable to report any arrangements for the celebration.

The following communication from Commodore Rodgers was read, and ordered on file:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1866.

Geo. Wilson, Esq., Acting Secretary, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York:

SIR: It was with the deepest feeling of gratification that upon my arrival in this city, a few days ago, I received the resolutions containing the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, presented to Gen. Kilpatrick and myself for our endeavors to prevent the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet. Our position was such that any other active course than that which we followed, must have brought upon us the rebuke of our Government, or resulted in a war with a foreign Power. The assurance that the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York approves my action is a source of deep satisfaction, and I beg you to convey to that enlightened body my truest thanks. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS,
Commander U. S. N.

Mr. Maury called the attention of the Chamber to its action last May, when a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress asking that the export duty of five cents per pound imposed on cotton should be reduced to two cents. It would be remembered that the result of that memorial was a compromise, the duty having been fixed at three cents per pound. Now, the evidence was at hand that the cotton crop of the United States this year was very deficient, a fact which warranted them in asking Congress to abolish the duty from cotton altogether. As was anticipated under all the circumstances, other countries had been engaged in the culture of cotton, and with such success that the imports from the East Indies and Egypt, at Liverpool, promised to be much larger than they were two years ago. These facts greatly strengthened the claims which had been set forth in that memorial. For the reasons stated, he moved

That a Committee be appointed with instructions to prepare all necessary information on the subject of cotton, and to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress in favor of the abolishment of the duty on cotton.

Mr. Opdyke seconded the motion, and said that at the time referred to, last May, he had stated that the condition of our cotton crops was such as to offer a premium to other countries to grow cotton in preference to other produce, in order to catch the market, which must be lost to us in the event of our crops being burdened with a heavy export duty.

Mr. Tabor moved to amend the motion by adding the following:

Or failing to abolish the duty, to so amend the existing regulations as to facilitate its collection.

Mr. Maury accepted the amendment.

Mr. Bierwith opposed the amendment. He said that if the people of the South had to struggle against the duty on cotton, their industry would be seriously crippled. He had just come from an interview with a Southerner, and he could assure the Chamber that if they were to hear how their Southern brethren were perplexed, and how discouraged they were, they would better understand this subject and what to do in the premises. He moved to strike out the amendment. The motion was seconded, and

The motion as first offered was adopted.

The Chamber then adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Sanitary Inspectors Dismissed—Sewers in Brooklyn—Treatment of Drowning.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, all the members being present. The cholera season having passed, it was decided that the services of the full corps of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were no longer needed. Accordingly, thirty-one of them were relieved from further duty, and a resolution passed thanking them for the faithful manner in which they had done the work assigned them.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Brooklyn Common Council, requesting the Board to take such action as would compel the Sewer Commissioners of Brooklyn to build proper sewers in certain streets, from Columbia-street to the river. The streets mentioned are Sedgwick, Irving, Warren, Congress, Amity and Pacific. The matter was referred to the Engineer of the Board for a report.

The usual batch of orders for the abatement of nuisances was presented by the counsel.

Dr. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent, reports that during the week ending Oct. 4, 42 cases of supposed cholera have been investigated and reported upon by the inspectors and assistant inspectors. Of this number 31 proved genuine, and of these 21 have been reported dead.

Ward.	Cases.	Fatal.	Ward.	Cases.	Fatal.
4	1	1	16	2	1
5	5	5	17	1	0
6	10	7	18	1	1
8	2	2	20	1	0
9	1	0	21	1	0
14	1	1	22	5	3
Total				31	21

From Dr. Harris' weekly letter we extract the following in regard to restoring to consciousness persons supposed to be drowned. The treatment recommended is the same as is pursued by the authorities in Dublin:

"During the past month there was an average of six deaths by this cause each week. The record of such deaths the past six months stands as follows:

April		14
May	(1 suicide)	25
June	(1 suicide)	34
July		46
August	(1 suicide)	26
September		24
Total for 6 months	(3 suicides)	169

The ratio of deaths by drowning in this City exceeds the returns of the same cause in any other city with which the Board of Health now holds correspondence.

From causes connected with the immense commerce, crowded ferries, and undefended wharfs of New-York, the ratio of deaths by drowning is excessively large in our lists of mortality. In no city is there more need of special measures to recover the drowned.

That it is a duty to adopt some practical means of diminishing the number of deaths from this cause, the report says, is too plain to need any argument in the presence of the Board of Health. Means of prevention are recommended, as follows:

First—Waterside and harbor police regulations, and such defensive guarding as may be practicable against accidental drowning.

Second—The adoption of a suitable system for the speedy rescue and restoration of the drowned."

TREATMENT OF DROWNING.

1. Convey the patient at once, on any available vehicle, to the nearest hospital or recovery-house, after having placed the body for a minute on the face, to allow water to escape. 2. Place the body on the back, with the head and shoulders slightly raised; free the mouth and nostrils, and draw forward the tongue, and keep it so, if necessary, by a band round the neck. 3. Draw in air, by pulling the arms quietly and steadily above the head, and after keeping them so for two seconds force out air by folding them down and pressing them against the sides for two seconds, according to Dr. Silvester's method, approved of by the Royal Humane Society, &c. These movements are to be repeated regularly fifteen times a minute, until spontaneous breathing occurs, when circulation and warmth may be promoted by means hereafter mentioned. 4. While the above means are being used, apply snuff or smelling-salts to the nose, or tickle the throat with a feather, and rub the limbs and face briskly in the direction of the heart.

TREATMENT AFTER BREATHING IS RESTORED.

1. Promote warmth and circulation by (1) a warm bath for five minutes; (2) by rubbing the surface briskly toward the heart; (3) by warm blankets or flannels, and bottles of hot water or heated bricks to the pit of stomach, armpits, thighs, calves, or soles of feet. 2. When the patient can swallow, small quantities of wine or spirits, with warm water or coffee, may be given, and if difficulty of breathing is complained of, mustard poultices will give relief.

DR. MARSHALL HALL'S METHOD.

1. Treat the patient instantly, on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face and chest to the breeze, except in severe weather. 2. Place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist under the forehead, [all fluids and the tongue itself then fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free.] If there be breathing, wait and watch; if not, or if it fail, turn the patient well and instantly on his side; and, 4, excite the nostrils with snuff or the throat with a feather, &c., and dash cold water on the face, previously rubbed warm. If there be no success, lose not a moment, but instantly (5) replace the patient on his face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress. 6. Turn the body very gently on the side, and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, alternately, repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently and perseveringly, fifteen times in the minute, occasionally varying the side; [when the patient reposes on the chest, this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body, and expiration takes place; when he is turned on the side this pressure is removed, and inspiration occurs.] 7. When the prone position is resumed, make equable but efficient pressure, with brisk movement, along the back of the chest, removing it immediately before rotation on the side; [the first measure augments the expiration, the second commences inspiration.] The result is inspiration, and, if not too late, life. Meantime rub the limbs upward, with firm grasping pressure and with energy, using handkerchiefs, &c., (by this means the blood is propelled along the veins toward the heart.) Let the limbs be thus warmed and dried, and then clothed; the bystanders supply the requisite garments. Avoid the continuous warm bath and the position on or inclined to the back.

In concluding, Dr. Harris says: I present these outlines of methods for the purpose of showing that medical men have devised simple plans which any person can quickly learn to apply in restoring respiration and life in the drowned; and at the same time I deem it desirable that the whole subject of prevention and care of this class of accidental deaths should receive popular discussion, and that in such discussion the Police Surgeons, the Harbor Police officers, and physicians generally should proffer their acquiescence and their suggestions. My own observation upon this subject warrants the opinion that the system and the methods that will save most lives will be that which can be best applied instantly in all places, and by all classes of intelligent men, without waiting the arrival of a medical officer. I purposely avoid remarks upon the systems and appliances best adapted for rescuing the drowned from the water. Our well-trained Harbor Police and the Ferry Masters have some views worth presenting on that point, and we can trust American ingenuity to devise far better appliances and a more readily and widely applied system for instant rescue than can now be found in Venice, Paris and London, the three cities that have adapted well-studied systems.

EPISCOPALIANISM.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of the Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Second Day's Proceedings.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Board again met pursuant to motion. The services were opened by the reading of the morning prayer, at the conclusion of which the Holy Communion was administered by Right Reverend the Missionary Bishop of Africa, assisted by Rev. John Cotton Smith, the Rector of the Church. The Board afterward went into a regular business session, Right Rev. Bishop Payne, of Africa, in the chair.

The first transaction was the reading of the First Annual Report of the Freedman's Commission of the Board of Missions, by Rev. J. Brinston Smith, the Secretary and General Agent. This Commission was organized pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Missions, held at St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1865. The Domestic Committee, referring in their report to the Southern Dioceses, called the attention of the Board to the freedmen in the following words: "There are more than three millions of blacks, freed from bondage and needing guidance and instruction. If ever we do them good it must be undertaken now, before their freedom degenerates into license, and their ignorance commits them to ways from which they cannot be recalled."

The report further shows that the efforts of the Board have been most warmly encouraged and supported by the Bishops and Clergy of the Southern States.

The Commission has for its object the religious as well as secular instruction of the freedmen.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Treasurer has received, during the year, for general purposes	$25,425 21
And for special purposes	681 50
Being from all sources and for all objects	$26,106 71
During the year the Treasurer has paid	24 723 71
The balance now in hand is	$1,383 00
The Committee have on hand, to be sold, clothing which cost about	5,000 00

On motion of Dr. Littlejohn, the report was referred to a committee of five for action.

The report of Bishop Payne, of Africa, was also read and likewise referred to a committee for action.

A great portion of the day was devoted to the reading of various reports and to routine business.

In the evening, at the same place, at 7½ o'clock, there was a public Missionary meeting, at which there was present a large representation of Bishops and other clergy, on which occasion several spirited and eloquent addresses were delivered by the clergy present.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church has recently been convened in this City. The object of this Convocation chiefly is to nominate, appoint and consecrate a Bishop for the diocese of Nevada.

General Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society.

The Board of Managers of this Society held its fourteenth annual meeting at its rooms, No. 762 Broadway, last evening. The object of this society is to furnish a literature of a religious and moral character for the young. It also publishes several periodicals, such as the *Children's Friend*, a paper published by the society, and also the *Children's Magazine*.

These publications are sold to parishes able to purchase them, but are given gratuitously to all missionary parishes. It appears by the report of the Secretary, Rev. Charles L. Chandler, that the sales for the last year amount to upward of $31,000, an excess of the previous year about $8,000. The donations to the Society for its mission and publishing work, amount for the year to upward of $12,000. Its gifts of books to missionary parishes and others amount in value to $3,000. Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, being the senior Bishop, is the President of the Society.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Second Day's Session of Delegates—Addresses from Rev. Matthew Hale Smith and Others—Resolutions and Reports—Six Thousand Dollars Collected at the Afternoon Session for the Free Distribution of the Scriptures—The Evening Session and Conclusion of the Business of the Conference.

The Conference met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the president, Rev. Dr. Armitage, presided. After the customary devotional exercises a report was read recommending the revised edition of the Scriptures for the use of Sunday schools. Confirming the report of the Committee, whose Chairman read this report, Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Indianapolis, approved highly of the new edition having the especial merit of being attractive for the young.

Rev. Mr. Austin thought that the report was of great importance and did not hesitate to say that the opposition which met the labors of the "Union" in this direction sprung from either prejudice or ignorance. Other reverend gentlemen followed in like manner commending the revised edition.

An address was delivered by Rev. J. Barnaby, of Massachusetts, on the inspiration of the Scriptures, which was learned and argumentative and delivered with much effect, concluding with the expression of his indorsements of the version of the Scriptures as revised.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, who sketched his experiences in the South during the rebellion, illustrating his address with anecdotes showing the amiability of the negro character and their attachment to the Union, under all circumstances, during the war. He demanded that the negro should have all, not a portion, of his rights, and that no obstacles should be placed in the way of his progress. This is not merely a white man's Government said the reverend gentleman, our fathers framed the laws not for a section but for all people. The South must be opened up to the free admission of the preachers of the Gospel without let or hindrance, if otherwise then has the war done nothing for us. The war has been fruitless until we can carry the Gospel everywhere from end to end of the Southern States. You are told to be kind—to be affectionate in your treatment of the rebels. I say to you search the scriptures and it will tell you what to do with rebels. When the devil rebeled in heaven he was thrown over the battlements thereof, his property confiscated, and he himself imprisoned where he has since remained. There has been no rebellion in heaven ever since. [Great applause.] God gave to the race manhood, we gave them liberty, and now we give them the Word of God to maintain their freedom. Let us give them a fair chance, as artizans or members of professions, in whatever calling they show themselves fitted for. Let them outstrip us white men if they can. We wish them God speed. [Cheers.]

Rev. J. Wescott, the new Associate Corresponding Secretary, followed, in like manner advocating that strenuous efforts be made to give the Scriptures to the freedmen.

Rev. Mr. Wyckoff, D. D., said that the revision of the Scriptures would inaugurate a new era of religion, and moved the publication in pamphlet form and in tract form of the address of Dr. Armitage, which motion was carried unanimously.

Several gentlemen followed suggesting certain emendations of the address of trifling importance, when the Secretary, Mr. Buckbee suggested that there was but little doubt that Dr. Armitage would make it all right, and that it was time for lunch. Whereupon the morning session closed by adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COMMITTEE ON CIRCULATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The Committee to whom was referred the circulation of the Scriptures among the Freedmen, reported at considerable length, setting forth the applications received from various portions of the Southern States for copies of the Sacred Scriptures for the freedmen, and append to their report the following resolutions:

That the Board be instructed to put forth increased efforts to supply the freedmen and others in the South with the pure word of God.

That the lovers of our country, of souls and of Christ are requested to furnish our Board with the means to carry out the above resolution.

COMMITTEE ON OBITUARIES.

The Committee on Obituaries were furnished by the Secretary with the following names of members, late of the American Bible Union, deceased:

Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany College, Mrs. Mary Sarles, Jonas W. Sparks, Mrs. M. Misplee, Elder. Daniel Monroe.

Alexander Campbell.—At the very mention of the name of this illustrious man the entire society feels at one and the same moment how great a man in Israel has fallen, and how earnest and able an advocate of pure versions they have lost. A lover of God's pure word—a life devoted to its maintenance and defence—a character without reproach—a Vice-President of the Bible Union from the beginning, and one of of the honored revisers of the primary works of the Union—the society can but feel that one of its strong towers has been removed; and, while bowing humbly before the hand of God, unite in most earnest prayer that God in His good Providence will still give us laborers of like eminent ability and ripe scholarship, until His Word, free from errors in translation and tradition in doctrine, is preached in all the world to every creature.

The memories of the other deceased members named were also alluded to in revered terms.

In response to an eloquent appeal of Dr. Parmlee, Rev. Dr. Escott and others, for the means to distribute the revised edition of the Scriptures, a subscription was set on foot headed by $1,200. The amount raised was $6,000, a sum sufficient not only to pay off the indebtedness of the treasury, but to leave a balance on the right side of over $3,000.

Rev. Mr. King, of Canada, concluded the business of the afternoon session with an address, in which he announced the [illegible] of [illegible] ish Colonies, and [illegible] tance of the institution.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened with devotional exercises at 7.30 o'clock. The report of the Committee on the Revised Edition of the Scriptures was heard, and was fully confirmatory of the praises already given to this work by the reverend gentlemen who spoke in reference to it. It was also reported that during the past year $7,000 had been added to the treasury by legacies bequeathed to the Union. Dr. Parmlee offered a vote of thanks to the members of the congregation of the First Baptist Church for their kindness manifested in the giving to the purposes of the Convention the ample accommodations afforded, and to the ladies for their attendance in the refectory, and the gentlemen of the Press for their full and correct reports of the proceedings.

Further addresses were delivered by reverend delegates, the session closing at 9 o'clock with prayer and singing, joined in by the large congregation in attendance.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Inquest by Coroner Naumann on the Body of Martin Ryan—Decisive Testimony Adduced—The Jury Find a Verdict of Malicious Conduct on the Part of the Driver.

On Friday evening last, the 28th ult., a collision took place in the Bowery, near Prince-street, between car No. 61, of the Third-avenue line, and a cart, driven by Martin Ryan, which resulted in Ryan being thrown from his cart and receiving such severe injuries that death ensued early on Sunday morning. The driver of the car appeared to be in fault, as he did not take sufficient care in managing his brake, and was subsequently heedless of the fact that Ryan had been injured. Yesterday morning Coroner Naumann held an inquest in the case at the residence of deceased, No. 47 Sixth-street, the hearing having been postponed to procure the witnesses. Their evidence, as elicited during the investigation, was as follows:

STATEMENT OF WM. M'NAIR.

I reside at No. 157 Rivington-street; on Friday last, between 5 and 6 P. M., I was on a two-horse truck going up the Bowery; when at about Prince-street I was on the right hand side, about a foot outside all the railroad tracks, and next the gutter; there were no vehicles either at our side or in front of us; there was a cart behind us, which was driven by deceased; there was a gentleman in the cart with him; the cart was following us rather to the left; his left wheel was between the two rails of the right track; I heard a shout and looked around and saw a Third-avenue car approaching; it was then some five or six yards behind the deceased's cart; the car came up and struck the tail of deceased's car; the blow shoved the cart ahead with such force as to throw his horse against our nigh horse and drove his shafts over the horses' backs; when the person shouted, deceased tried to get out of the way, and was trying to do so when his cart was struck; the force of the blow knocked him off, and he fell off his cart, striking on his head directly in front of the hind wheels of the truck; the wheel passed over him before we had time to check our horses; we stopped, got off and assisted deceased; when I turned around I saw the driver of the car; he was then pulling on his breaks; he was turning the handle at the time; after the collision we went on two or three yards before the car stopped; he was driving at a rapid rate, faster than usual; I think he was going six or seven miles an hour; it was not possible for deceased to get out of the way to avoid the occurrence.

STATEMENT OF FRANZ BAUMANN.

I reside at No. 89 Sixth-street; on Friday, about six P. M., I was in a cart with deceased in the Bowery, near Prince-street; to our right was a truck; we were a little behind; a Third-avenue car was coming up at the same time; deceased called to the driver of the car to stop, as he could not get out of the way; the car did not stop, but ran into our cart at the same moment deceased fell under the truck; the car-driver did not attempt to stop, but drove on as if nothing had happened; I soon after saw deceased in the care of a policeman; when deceased told the car-driver to stop he was some forty or fifty feet distant from him; he did not slacken his speed; the driver, I think, must have seen deceased.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT CRANE.

I reside at No. 114 Suffolk-street. Last Friday evening I was driving a truck up the Bowery; I heard noise behind me, but did not look back; very soon after I noticed a horse come violently against my horse; I then turned my horse's head to clear him; I saw a car, but scarcely noticed it; I think the car drove the cart behind me some fifteen or twenty feet.

STATEMENT OF JACOB KAISER.

I reside at No. 230 Bowery; on Friday last, at 6 P. M., I was standing in front of my place; I saw a two-horse truck going up the Bowery on the right side of the track, and another followed, touching the track; a car was coming up behind the cart; when I saw it they were about fifty feet apart; I heard a shout of "Get out of the way;" turned round to go inside; I heard a crash; looking around, I saw all three vehicles together, and a person lying on the ground; the car was going very fast at the time, faster than usual; it was impossible for deceased to get out of the way of the car.

STATEMENT OF GEO. F. WESTING.

I reside at No. 892 Third-avenue; I am conductor of Car No. 61 of the Third-avenue Railroad; on Friday evening at 5:40 P. M. I was standing on the front platform of my car, taking a gentleman's fare; we were on our up trip at the time; we were opposite Prince-street; there was a truck ahead of us, going up between the cart and the track, right side; deceased's cart was going up, and was passing a little to the left, as I thought, trying to pass the truck; we were then about 40 feet from the cart; my driver shouted for him to get out of the way; at the same time he put on his brake; deceased turned his horse to the right to clear the car; he did not succeed in clearing it, but the end of the dashboard hit the wheels of the cart and forced the shafts over the horse; his horse went against the truck horses; as soon as the collision occurred the car stopped; at the time it stopped the dash-board was against the wheels of the cart; it had shoved the cart some six feet before it stopped; deceased's cart was a two-wheeled spring cart, with one horse; I got off the car and took the harness from deceased's horse; I was going at our usual speed; I don't know the miles per hour; we were behind time; I don't know whether we were making up lost time or not; we are always behind time on this trip; I heard no shouting from deceased, nor did I see him make any signal to stop.

STATEMENT OF OFFICER JOHN LISCOMBE.

I am attached to the Fourteenth Precinct; I saw the cart driven by deceased knocked partly across the street by the car running against him; I detained the car from proceeding any further; I saw the deceased in the drug-store on Prince-street; I then took Ryan to the Station-house, and subsequently to his residence; I asked deceased if he had been drinking and he said not; I thought at first that he had been drinking, but I was convinced before I left that he had not; I smelled his breath, but could not detect any smell of liquor.

STATEMENT OF MAX GOLDBERGER.

I reside at No. 237 Bowery; between five and six o'clock on Friday evening I was standing in front of my premises, when I saw Third-avenue car No. 61 strike the cart of deceased and throw him off; a truck coming up behind ran over deceased; the car was coming up at a pretty good speed; I did not hear any one on the car halloo; I called to them to stop; the car was pretty full and crowded in front; the driver went on until the policeman stopped him.

STATEMENT OF JACOB EWALD.

I reside at No. 241 East Twelfth-street; I was on one of my carts coming up behind the deceased; he was on the track at the time, and there was a truck alongside of him; the man that was on the cart with the deceased beckoned to the driver of the car to hold up, telling him that he (the deceased) could not hold up; I think, by the way the car-driver drove, that he did not notice the man, for he drove right on; he struck the tail of deceased's cart and ran his horse into the truck horses; some of the harness gave way, causing the shafts of the cart to go up in the air; deceased was pitched off under the truck; I shouted to the truck-driver to stop, but it was impossible for him to stop, and the truck wheels passed over his legs; deceased did not move after that; he was picked up and taken to a drug-store; the car was fifty or sixty feet from the cart when the man shouted for the driver to stop.

STATEMENT OF AUG. KESSBIEL, M. D.

I reside at No. 128 Second-avenue; in connection with Drs. Roesler and Lynch, I examined the deceased; we found a contusion on the back part of the head, and on examining it found a fracture; afterward we opened the scalp and found a depression of the skull; we operated on the skull by trepanning, and on the inside table of the skull we found a fracture; beneath the dura mater we found a quantity of blood; after the blood was let out the deceased became sensible; the cause of death was a depression of the skull, with fracture of the inside table, and effusion of blood upon the brain.

STATEMENT OF SAM. R. FORSHAY.

I am Sergeant of the Fourteenth Precinct Police; I saw the deceased at the station-house after the occurrence; it was understood that he had been run over by a truck; he was on the cart and knocked off by a car; he was in an unconscious state, and acted like a man who was intoxicated; I thought at the time that he was under the influence of liquor; I did not find any of his limbs broken; he was immediately taken to his residence; I did not smell any liquor on him.

The case being submitted to the Jury, they rendered the following

VERDICT.

That the said Martin Ryan came to his death by injuries caused by being thrown from his cart in the Bowery, opposite Prince-street, on Friday, Sept. 28, 1866, and we further find that the accident was caused by the driver of car No. 61 of the Third-avenue Railroad maliciously running into the cart that deceased was driving.

It is understood that the Coroner has issued his warrant for the arrest of the driver, and the police will make the arrest to-day. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 37 years of age, and resided at No. 47 Sixth-street.

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, U. S. N., died yesterday morning, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, after a short illness, in the 77th year of his age. The deceased was born in New-Haven, Conn. At the age of 18 he entered the merchant service, and after remaining two years, on the 16th of January, 1809, he entered the United States Navy as a midshipman. He was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, and [illegible] He was [illegible] and impressed into [illegible] service, [illegible] however, he soon effected his escape. During the Mexican war he did good service as Commander of the frigate *Raritan*. From this time up to 1851, Admiral Gregory was constantly employed. On the breaking out of the rebellion, although on the retired list, he proceeded to Washington and asked to be employed, and he was given charge of the construction of all gunboats built in New-York and Brooklyn. He took great interest in the building of the first Monitor at Greenpoint, feeling great confidence in this class of naval vessels. He was subsequently charged with the supervision of iron-clads in the East, in connection with Commodore J. B. Hull, at St. Louis, and was in the discharge of the duty assigned him when attacked with his last illness—inflammation of the bowels. The Admiral was many years ago brought conspicuously before the public by his prompt and honorable conduct in the Amistead case, in which he rescued a cargo of Africans from a slaver and brought them to this country, whence they were subsequently returned to their homes by the Government.

Admiral Gregory's official record shows fifty-five years and eleven months' service. At the time of his death he was third in rank on the retired list. He received his commission as Rear Admiral July 16, 1862. His last cruise at sea terminated in June, 1851.

Although the Admiral's family residence was in New-Haven, he always lived in Brooklyn when off service. He leaves one son who is an acting volunteer Lieutenant in the navy.

The deceased was a thorough officer, and though enforcing the strictest discipline, was much liked and respected by his subordinates. In private life his genial and courteous manners rendered him a general favorite.

THE GOLDSMITH FALSE PRETENSE CASE.

Continuation of the Examination before Justice Hogan—Additional Testimony Adduced—The Case to be Concluded To-day.

Yesterday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, Justice Hogan resumed his examination of the alleged grand larceny and false pretense case, in which John S. Goldschmidt stands charged with obtaining $2,500 worth of imported cloth goods, by trick and device. Mr. [illegible] appeared for the people, and Mr. Spencer for the defence.

Abraham Goldsmith being called in behalf of the prosecution, was duly sworn and deposed: I do a cloth and cassimere business at No. 335 Market-street, Philadelphia; we have been established there about twelve years, under the style of Goldsmith Brothers; I did not during the month of September, or any other time, authorize a man named John Lewis, or John S. Goldschmidt, to buy goods from Mr. Schlessinger; I received a communication from Mr. Schlessinger on or about the 20th of September relative to the purchase of chinchilla goods, and in consequence of that communication sent a dispatch warning Mr. Schlessinger, and informing him that there had been another place opened, under the name of Goldschmidt Brothers, in Market-street, and there was a chance of his being swindled, and suggesting that his presence in Philadelphia would be of benefit. The following is a copy of the dispatch:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1866.

John Schlesinger, No. 404 Broadway:

Should you be under the impression that Chinchillas, ordered by telegraph, are sold to Goldsmith Brothers, a house of long standing, then you may have been taken in, as two strangers have opened a basement here styling themselves Goldschmidt Brothers. The goods received from you are the only goods visible in their establishment. In such event your presence is required at once. We have telegraphed and written already, but take this precaution again.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS,
No. 335 Market-street.

Subsequent to sending the telegram I wrote to Mr. Schlessinger a letter; I do not know of any firm of Goldsmith Brothers, except our own, doing business in Market-street; I know, of my own knowledge, of a piece of goods being in the basement of a house No. 430 Market-street, Philadelphia; I saw the piece myself; I could not say positively whose property it was; I know of my own knowledge that the piece of chinchilla was not on those premises above five hours; I do not know of my own knowledge where the goods were taken; on the 17th of Sept., I think, we received a letter with samples from Mr. John Schlessinger, up to which time we never knew or had heard of Schlessinger.

Cross-examined—Our store is at No. 335 Market-street, and we received there the package of samples now shown, marked "C;" I did not know of any one named John S. or Alfred Goldsmith; I cannot swear that they did not on the 1st of September, of this year, go into a copartnership to do business at No. 430 Market-street, as jobbers in clothes, &c.; a man named Townsend is the landlord of premises No. 430 Market-street; I do not know when John S. Goldsmith and Alfred Goldsmith hired those premises; they had possession of the premises the day I saw the goods there; I saw the prisoner there that day, and he showed me a card similar to the one now shown, and marked "B;" I am in no way concerned in the firm of Goldsmith Brothers, at No. 430 Market-street.

Mr. Spencer—That will do, Sir. I think you have done us more good than the prosecution, and it seems a pity you should come all the way from Philadelphia for so little purpose.

Mr. Bedford called Mr. John Schlessinger as his next witness, who testified as follows:

At the first interview with the prisoner, he said the firm for whom he was buying the goods did business in Market-street; that he did not know the number, but he had a friend who did; that he was not related, nor had he ever been even connected with the firm for whom he was buying the goods; he was very well acquainted with them in a business manner, having sold them a great many goods; that there would be no difficulty about the goods reaching them, because there was only one firm of Goldsmith Brothers in Philadelphia; he returned about 4 o'clock the same day and inquired if I had received an answer to the dispatch that he had taken that morning; I said I had not, and then went on to say: "You told me your name was Lewis, is it not Goldsmith?" He replied: "Have you been down there making inquiries about me?" I said: "Down where?" He replied: "You have seen me at Stroner, Peixotte & Co.'s, have you not?" I told him I had; I also asked him why he told me that his name was Lewis? he said he did not wish to expose himself, being in the employ of that firm; I then asked him, "Have you found out the correct number of the street where the firm lives who bought those goods from me?" he said he had; that it was No. 335 Market-street, Philadelphia, Goldsmith Brothers; he then left; the next day, about three o'clock, I received a dispatch; the next day I sent the goods by the Adams Express, as directed by the telegram.

Q.—Why did you send the goods to No. 430 Market-street, when he had previously told you that the number was 335? A.—Because I thought they might have moved; his assertion was off-hand.

Resumed—The dispatch was authentic; the man who gave the name of John Lewis did not at any time give me any business cards; I had looked in a Philadelphia Directory, and found that there was only one firm of that name, and that was at No. 335, and I thought that they might possibly have moved.

Mr. Spencer next proceeded to cross-examine the witness at great length and with considerable shrewdness, but no new features were elicited. Counsel and witness seemed to vie with each other in an interchange of wit, and both were reproved by the Court for so doing. Mr. Spencer offered as evidence the letter from Schlessinger to Messrs. Goldsmith Brothers, and the invoice of goods forwarded by the witness to them, and they were so received.

Pending the further cross-examination of Mr. Schlessinger, the Assistant District Attorney desired to introduce another witness, as he understood she was a resident of Philadelphia, and because he understood from the Court that the case would be adjourned at 1 o'clock. He did not wish to detain the witness another evening, as her testimony would not take more than ten minutes to obtain.

Mr. Spencer wished to know what was to be proved by this new witness, for he did not wish to be interrupted. He was not informed, but as a matter of courtesy, waived his right.

Miss Augusta J. Smith was then called, and stated that she lived and did business at No. 1,168 Broadway. This rather upset Mr. Bedford, and he wished to withdraw the witness, in deference to Mr. Spencer's cross-examination of Mr. Schlessinger. Counsel for the defence was magnanimous, however, and allowed the lady to proceed, and she testified as follows:

On the 21st of September I bought some chinchillas of the prisoner; subsequent to the purchase of the goods Mr. Schlessinger identified and claimed the goods as his property; he claimed nineteen and a half yards; I did not give them up; at the time I made the purchase of the goods claimed, Goldsmith introduced a gentleman who he said he said was his brother, and he had only just returned from Europe, bringing with him twenty-eight pieces of goods, which he (the prisoner) thought suitable for my business, and he wished me to buy them; he then showed me a piece of black cloth, and wanted me to take it; I at first refused, when he said he had a large amount of money left him in Europe, and he wanted to sell in order to return home and claim it, offering to let me have the cloth at $7 50 per yard; I agreed to take it, though I did not care to make any purchases, as my sister was then in Europe for that purpose; he went away, but afterward brought me the piece and another one, but as it was after banking hours, I declined to pay for it then; Goldsmith then offered to let me have both the pieces he had brought for $5 per yard if I would pay for them then and there; I agreed, but declined to pay for them that day; it was then settled that the money was to be paid the following day; I received a letter the next day by a woman who represented herself to be Goldsmith's wife, in which the prisoner requested me to pay the bearer, but I refused, as she did not have a lawful receipt with her; at the time of the purchase I spoke to the man represented to be the brother of the prisoner; the letter was brought to me by a lady, who represented herself to be the wife of Goldsmith; the woman now sitting beside the prisoner is the woman.

Cross-examined—The terms proposed by the prisoner were not for $5 per yard in gold, as we do not buy on gold rates outside of Europe; the goods purchased from the prisoner are now on the second floor of 1,168 Broadway; I do not know if there were any marks on the goods; I do not know anything of the larceny except what I have learned through the papers.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the further hearing was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Bedford stated that he intended to close his case with the testimony of Detective Coyle. The case will, therefore, be closed to-day.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Clary, U. S. A.; Hon. C. J. Sherman, Ohio; Gen. H. L. Robinson, Washington; W. H. Spooner, Boston; Hon. S. Inge, California; Hon. E. Anthony, Chicago, and Hon. [illegible], Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. W. B. Lincoln, Owego; J. A. Bailey, Galveston; Hon. J. H. Lee, Texas; Hon. L. M. Cine, Washington; Hon. J. B. A. Allen, Philadelphia; Hon. A. Pollock, Washington; Hon. J. D. Baldwin, Worcester, and Hon. H. W. Day, Lansingburgh, are at the Astor House. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Army, and J. P. Orne, Philadelphia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Semi-Monthly Meeting of the Board—Statistics—Resolutions—The Morgue—Successful Working of the New Bureaus.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday, when the minutes of transactions of the past fourteen days were placed before them and confirmed. The following figures show the deaths, discharges and admissions, as recorded at the different institutions, for the week ending Sept. 29; also the number of inmates then in each, with the total at same period last year:

Aggregate number of inmates remaining in the Institutions Sept. 22, 1866, 6,798; admitted to Sept. 29, 1,850. Total, 8,648. Died, 54; discharged, expiration of term, &c., 1,445; sent to Blackwell's Island, 351; sent to State Prison, 16. Total, 6,782.

At the following Institutions: Bellevue Hospital, 733; Workers, 91; Lunatic Asylum, 778; Workers, 35; Alms House, 1,183; Penitentiary, 563; Charity Hospital, 811; Work-house, 702; Randall's Island, 867; Randall's Island Hospital, 152; City Prison, 294; Second District Prison, 85; Third District Prison, 55; Fourth District Prison, 21; Colored Home, 179; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse, 34; City Cemetery, 35; Fever Hospital, 29; number remaining Sept. 29, 1866, 6,782; decrease, 16; number remaining Sept. 30, 1865, 7,222; decrease, 440.

RELIEF FOR BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

On the 26th of September the following resolution had been offered, accepted and acted upon by Commissioner Nicholson:

Whereas, in establishing the "Department for Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-Door Poor" it was held by this Board that it would relieve the hospitals of a large number of inmates having residences in this City at which they could receive care and provision other than medical and surgical attendance, which latter they would obtain by personal application at the Institution on the grounds of the Bellevue Hospital, and in order to carry the same into practical operation it is hereby

Resolved, That the Committees of Inspection of Bellevue and Charity Hospitals be, and are hereby instructed to examine the condition of the patients therein, and to discharge those who, having the means of living outside of hospitals, can, in their judgment, be as well treated at the Institution for Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-Door Poor.

THE MORGUE.

The following are the statistics of the Morgue for the month of September:

Bodies not Identified.

Sept. 6—Height 5 feet 8 inches, sandy hair smooth face, male, aged 35, white, died of apoplexy, City Hospital.

Sept. 7—Height 5 feet 6 inches, brown hair, smooth face, male, aged 36, white, found drowned, foot of Laight-street.

Sept. 12—Height 5 feet 7 inches, dark hair, whiskers, male, aged 35, white, found drowned, foot of Desbrosses-street.

Sept. 14—Height 5 feet 6 inches, black hair, female, aged 25, white, found drowned, foot of Grand-street.

Sept. 14—Height 5 feet 8 inches, black hair mixed with gray, stout build, black whiskers, aged 51, white, found drowned, foot of Vesey-street.

Sept. 18—Height 5 feet 8 inches, brown hair, slim build, male, aged 30, white, found drowned, foot of Chambers-street.

Sept. 21—Height 5 feet seven inches, no hair on head, in bad state, male, aged 35, white, found drowned foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.

Sept. 21—Height 5 feet 8 inches, sandy moustache, light whiskers, aged 35, white, found drowned foot of Fortieth-street, East River.

Sept. 29—Height 5 feet 7 inches, black whiskers, aged 38, white, found drowned, Pier No. 11, North River.

Identified.

Sept. 7—Patrick Kilkenny, aged 36, residing in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, drowned 5:30 P. M. at foot of Laight-street.

Sept. 19—Timothy Donovan, aged 26, residing at No. 155 Henry-street, supposed to be drowned at 2:45 P. M., found at Seventh-street, East River.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

On Tuesday last Henry Cunningham and George McGrath, detailed as blacksmiths at Blackwell's Island, effected their escape by leaping into a boat lying under the wall near the shop. The convicts rowed directly across to Fifty-third-street. They were followed by officers of the Island in a barge, but were not overtaken. The boat, however, was captured and brought to the Island. Inquiry has been instituted, at the instance of the Commissioners, as to the whereabouts of the guardship the time of the escape, so as to ascertain if any official on the Island be responsible therefor.

The Warden of Randall's Island also reported the escape of two prisoners, females, on Oct. 2 in boats. Inquiry into the matter has also been instituted.

THE NEW BUREAU.

The new Bureau for the Medical and Surgical Relief of the Out-door Poor is working admirably, the staff both, medical and surgical, being fully employed since the opening day, Monday last.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

PIONEER VS. HARLEM, JR.

The first of a series of home-and-home matches was played on Wednesday, at the grounds of the latter at Harlem. The Harlems were out in their full strength, and played even better than those expected who had witnessed their previous brilliant matches. The Pioneers were minus one of their best players, but they were confident of success until near the close of the game. The playing on both sides was an example worthy to be followed by some senior clubs. The score is as follows:

PIONEER.	Outs.	Runs.	HARLEM, JR.	Outs.	Runs.
De Land, 1st b	6	0	G. Meade, c. f.	4	3
Trotter, 2d b	1	2	Veitch, c.	3	4
Simmons, 3d b	4	1	Bennett, s. s.	3	3
Asten, s. s.	2	3	Paul, l. f.	3	4
Brady, p.	4	2	Hobbs, 1st b	2	2
Colwell, c.	2	2	Thompson, p.	5	2
McConnell, l. f.	3	1	Cromwell, 2d b	2	5
Ball, c. f.	4	0	C. Mead, r. f.	4	3
Held, r. f.	1	4	Stone, 3d b	1	5
Total	27	15	Total	27	31

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Pioneer	0	1	2	2	0	5	1	2	2	15
Harlem, Jr.	0	6	1	2	5	7	5	1	4	31

Umpire—Mr. Stevens, of the Harlem Club.

THE ATLANTIC AND ATHLETIC MATCH.

There appears to be some misunderstanding in regard to the time of playing this match. It was originally announced to take place at Bedford on the 15th inst., but subsequently a telegram from Philadelphia changed the day to the 8th inst. Yesterday, in reply to a challenge from the Active Club to play the return game of their match in this City on the 9th, Mr. Bell, the Secretary of the Athletic Club, replied that they would not play the Atlantics till the 15th, and therefore would not be able to meet the Actives, if at all, till the 16th. There is evidently a mistake somewhere, which should be rectified at once, or else there will be another disappointment.

ACTIVE VS. IRVINGTON FOR A SILVER BALL—THE IRVINGTONS DEFEATED.

The Active Club left town on Wednesday for Newton, N. J., to play for a silver ball, given by the managers of the Sussex County Fair. Their opponents were the noted Irvington Club, of Irvington, N. J. We understand that an excellent game was the result of the meeting, in which the Actives were victorious. The game stood 12 to 10 in favor of the Jerseymen at the end of the eighth inning. After "skunking" their opponents, the New-Yorkers went to the bat and made nine runs, thus winning the game and silver ball by a score of 19 to 12.

UNION VS. PICKED NINE.

A match will take place to-day between the Union Club, of Morrisania, and a picked nine, on the St. George Cricket Ground, Hoboken. Game called at 2:30 o'clock.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge

A BURGLARY—ATTEMPT TO PROVE AN ALIBI.

Mrs. Marie Serre, a French lady, had just returned to this City a short time since from a visit to her son, who is a prominent merchant in Lima, Peru, and engaged board at a French boarding-house in Elm-street. On Monday last she was visited by a young friend, named Baptiste Coquard, with whom she had become acquainted in the old country. In the course of conversation, she revealed to him the fact that she had plenty of money; that beside 25,000 francs safely deposited in the bank, she had a considerable sum of money in the house, but how much she could not exactly tell. She would be very much obliged if her friend Baptiste would count it for her, as she could not trust herself to do it. He very readily did as requested, and informed her that there were ten $20 United States gold coins, and twenty-three Peruvian silver dollars—in all, $223 hard money. She then replaced it in the trunk from which she had taken it. After a little further friendly conversation, Baptiste took his leave of the lady. A short time afterward, she had occasion to go out upon an errand, which detained her for a considerable length of time. When she returned she was surprised to find that her door had been forced open, and her trunk likewise, and all the money that she had placed therein, together with a belt, a silver buckle and three rings, worth together about $17, had been carried away. Suspicion immediately rested upon her late visitor, who was the only person who knew that she had any money in the house. Her impression was greatly strengthened by the statement of a little boy, named Henry Duterne, who says that he saw Baptiste in the house during Mrs. Serre's absence. She, therefore, immediately caused his arrest. Upon being searched nothing was found upon him that would tend to criminate him. He says that he can prove that on the day mentioned he was not in the City of New-York at all. He was committed for examination without bail.

SUSPECTED LARCENY.

While patrolling his beat yesterday morning, Officer Mulcahy, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, observed a seedy, suspicious-looking individual standing on a corner with a bundle under his arm. He immediately hailed him, and upon examining the contents of his parcel he found an elegant black frock coat, a linen duster, a pair of pantaloons and a vest, valued, [illegible] $50, but less than $100. The officer states that the prisoner could not give any satisfactory account of where and how he obtained possession of the property, and he therefore prayed that he might be detained until the ownership of the goods should be ascertained. The suspected thief gave his name as John Fisher. He was temporarily committed.

GRAND LARCENY.

Alexander Doubet keeps an establishment at No. 697 Broadway, for the sale of fancy worsted and bead work. Among others employed in the manufacture of these goods was a Mrs. Eliza Rust and her daughter Annie, who, from week to week, were intrusted with a large amount of material to work up. On the 21st day of September, it is alleged, the mother and her daughter received from Mr. Doubet fourteen pounds of worsted, valued at $84; one screen worked with beads and worsted, at $20; two sofa cushions worked with beads, at $30; one pin-cushion worked with worsted and beads, at $7; a quantity of patterns, at $33; eight fancy baskets, a quantity of chenille, several spools of silk and a number of slipper patterns, at $47. For these things the owner claims that no account has been rendered, and alleges that a demand has been made for the goods, but that Mrs. Rust and Annie both denied the possession of them. A search warrant was issued, under which all the goods were recovered in the house of the guilty ones, at No. 132 Fifth-street. They were therefore arrested and brought before Justice Dodge, who committed them for trial in default of $1,500 bail each.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

AN OLD GAME.

Daniel Suss, a clothier, doing business at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, yesterday caused the arrest of a journeyman tailor named Nathan Wagenheimer, to whom as he says; at various times during and since April last, he gave large quantities of cloth to be made up into coats and vests: that out of the large quantity of material thus received he has reserved to his own use, unlawfully, enough to make twenty-one overcoats, valued at $154 44, and twenty-four vests, at $51 36. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

PETIT LARCENY.

A boy named Cornelius Reardon, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a cork fender valued at $3, from the side of the barge *Yorktown*, lying at Pier No. 36 East River. He was caught in the act by Michael Connor, a hand on board the barge. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Monthly Meeting of the American Institute.

The American Institute held a regular monthly meeting last evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Cooper Institute, the President, Hon. Horace Greeley, in the chair. After the transaction of routine business, the chairman of the Committee on Admission of Members reported the following persons as candidates for membership: H. P. Gates, agent, Hartford, Conn.; J. H. Bassett, chemist, Salem, Mass.; Wm. H. Woodman, lawyer, No. 25 Chambers-street; Thomas N. Rooker, printer, No. 156 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn; Daniel A. Wolfe, type founder, No. 39 East Twenty-third-street; Wm. E. B. Jones, engineer, No. 80 East Sixteenth-street; Rush. C. Hawkins, lawyer, No. 23 Fifth-avenue; J. C. Thompson, agent, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and John W. Chambers.

On motion of Mr. Tillman the report was received and the candidates admitted.

Mr. Dawson then moved that no premiums be given to the successful exhibitors at the horticultural fair, held on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, until the report of the Board of Managers had been received. It seems that according to the bylaws of the Institute no premiums, other than bronze medals, can be awarded to the exhibitors at the annual fairs of the Institute, but that an attempt had been made by certain parties to have silver cups, sums of money, &c., given as premiums.

The motion of Mr. Dawson caused considerable desultory debate, and the question arose whether the Institute had a right to hold horticultural fair in lieu of the regular fair, or whether the horticultural fair could be considered as the regular fair of the Institute. The debate, or rather discussion, in relation to these matters, and the right of a Committee, or the Board of Managers, to substitute money or cups in lieu of the regular bronze medal premiums, finally became warm and spicy. Personalities were indulged in, and members were calling each other to order, when a motion to lay the whole matter on the table prevailed, after which the meeting adjourned to the first Thursday in November.

A New Railroad Project.—A railroad has been projected, with every prospect of being carried to successful completion, from the Hackensack junction on the Northern road to Hackensack, and from thence north through Pacack, Spring Valley, to the New-York State line in Rockland County, and eventually it is expected that it will be the terminus of the projected Midland Railroad from Oswego. The survey has just been completed by D. E. Culver, Esq., and at a meeting of prominent residents of Bergen County, held at Hackensack on Monday afternoon, $40,000 was subscribed, which secures the construction of the road from the junction to Hackensack, and a Committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions in order to construct the road at the earliest possible moment. On the route above Hackensack between $80,000 and $90,000 worth of stock has been subscribed, and $100,000 will insure its construction to the State line. This road will open up one of the finest sections of country in the State of New-Jersey.

[Advertisement.]

Knox, the hatter, whose fame extends from one end of the land to the other, has several new styles of hats and caps for the fall that will make him more celebrated than ever. The ugliest man looks handsome in one of Knox's hats, while a good looking gentleman is transformed into an Adonis.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar his own Informer.—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphed to your room. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Paris	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Oct. 6	New-York	Bremen.
Saxonia	Oct. 6	New-York	Hamburg.
Celia	Oct. 6	New-York	London.
Ville de Paris	Oct. 6	New-York	Havre.
Erin	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Oct. 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Oct. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Oct. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Europe	Oct. 21	New-York	Havre.
Asia	Oct. 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Arago	Oct. 27	New-York	Havre.
William Penn	Oct. 27	New-York	London.

FOR AMERICA.

Persia	Sept. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Malta	Sept. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 29	Bremen	New-York.
Teutonia	Sept. 29	Hamburg	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Aleppo	Oct. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Boston	Oct. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Oct. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemania	Oct. 6	Hamburg	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Oct. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Napoleon III	Oct. 11	Havre	New-York.
China	Oct. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Oct. 13	Hamburg	New-York.
City of London	Oct. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Oct. 4.—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen and Southampton*—George Beneke, Philadelphia; Miss Clara Busnitz, New-York; Theodore Rieding, Chemintz; Charles Wilhelm, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lawrence and son, New-York; Mrs. C. Valentin, Hamburg; Charles N. Marston, Charleston; Louis Martin, George Meinhold, New-Orleans; Mrs. A. Oppenheim, New-York; Miss Adeline Schmidt, C. A. Schneider, Philadelphia; Ferdinand Wolf, Mrs. Helene Adams, New-York; Lieut. C. Baury, Massachusetts; Charles Herlitz, Klintenham; Ernst Hilger, Remscheit; Johannes Schroder, Calcutta; Robert H. Renshaw, B. C. Prestmann, Baltimore; E. M. Pillstioker, New-York; Joseph Herber, New-Orleans; Mrs. Wilhelmine Huitmann and family, Krengelhoff; Max Schmiedeberg, New-York; Henry Kolbe and daughter, Connecticut; Mrs. A. Bastzendorf and family, New-York; Miss Grethe Michaelis, Otto Franke, Miss Emma Hossen, Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fischerand family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knoche, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mahnken and family, John Hoeft, Albert Schulte, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Kellers, New-York; Miss Helene Lattmann, Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Speeker, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. August Berger and family, London; Fritz Voigt, Una; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Voss, Cincinnati; Miss Bertha Geissler, Pforzheim; Miss Anna Walter, Hanover; Ferdinand Thorspecken, New-York; Mrs. L. Mayer and daughter, Staten Island; Albert Stein, Alabama; Otto Foedisch, Leipsig; Adolph Robeck, Leipsig; Dr. Ernst Schmidt and family, Chicago; Miss Babette Lang, Hanover; Otto Schmidt and two brothers, Chicago; Henry Wicke, St. Louis; Arnold Holthaus, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollman and family, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. John Kahrs, Augusta; Miss Anna Baer, Herm. Helmuth, Miss Henriette Runkel, Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. August Hunteberg, Mrs. Anna Burfeind and family, Mrs Louise Kuhlke and family, New-York; Mrs Wiegmann and family, Crefeld; Mrs. Babette Muller and son, Williamsburgh; Miss Doris Dohrmann, Cincinnati; Miss Minna Merkel, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Schritter and family, Miss Ernestine Riede, Mr. Peter Gommel, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George Schaab and family, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mann, John G. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Huitmann and family, Wurtemberg; Jaeder Goldberg and brother, Neheim; Miss Adele Frankenstein, Neheim; Miss Therese Nonnenberger, Philadelphia; Ferdinand Wyneken, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Buhler and family, San Francisco; Miss Helene Pohlmann, New-York; Miss Clara Ahlborn, Hanover; Gottlieb Sontag, Dayton; John Stauffer, Mrs. Elise Stark and daughter, Bernhard Temme and brothers, Williamsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oplatka and family, Miss Jenny Wenning, Wien; Mr. and Mrs. John Eberhard and family, Nashville; Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Lang and family, Bingen; Miss Kunnigunda Loch, Williamsburgh; Henry Krauss, Mrs. Johanne Zecher and daughter, New-York; Mrs. Meta Roset and daughter, Lehe; Mr. and Mrs. John Kammerer and family, New-York; Mr. and Miss Otto Wetters, Charleston; Miss Mary Schroder, Auguste Hillebrand, Prussia; Albert Henze, August Hahn, Emil Crusius, Cassel; Mrs. and Miss Gertrude Ullmer, Mobile; Edward Muller, Peoria, Mr. and Mrs. George Buchalz and family, Cincinnati; Mrs. Johanne Freter, Lehe; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kornahrens and family, Mr. and Mrs. Diedrich Schultze and family, Charleston; Miss Mary Geretts, Hanover.

Oct. 4—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—John Anderson and wife, Dr. Henry Wolfe, Alex. Russell, Miss R. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Wm. Walker, J. Shaw, J. Thomson, J. McLain, G. Lang, A. Spence, Jane Morrison, (1) Jane Morrison, (2) Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Janet Johnstone, G. McKensie, Mr. Bruce, R. Williamson, J. C. Grieve, 2 Misses Slater, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. McKellar, Mrs. McFarlane and 2 children, W. S. Goodall, Isaac Stern, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Edward Purcell, Miss J. Purcell, Miss Mary Devine, Mrs. Arnott.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 00 | Sun sets..... 5 38 | Moon rises... 2 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 18 | Gov. Island. 6 07 | Hell Gate.... 7 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Barks Henry Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Java, (Br.,) Marsland, Lingan.

Brigs H. H. McGilvery, Smart, Brunswick, Va., Walsh & Carver; Rio, (Br.,) Johnson, Bremen via Baltimore, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Abstainer, (Br.,) Pettis, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Starlight, (Br.,) Scott, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; W. H. Bickmore, Bickmore, Savannah, R. H. Drummond; Annie, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, N. S., G. Wheelwright; L. L. Wadsworth, Burley, Bridgeport, C. B., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore, A. Abbott; R. C. Scribner, Burgess, Georgetown, D. C., B. F. Small & Co.; Marietta, Hoyt, ——, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Antecedent, Sheffield, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Honest Abe, Conroy, Indian River, Thayer & Sargent; Mungus, Corson, Newbern, Van Brunt & Slaght; Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.

Sloops Thomas Ransom, Burley, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Ida E. Vail, Vail, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow Sept. 14, with mdse. and 448 passengers to F. MacDonald. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Ernst, Bremen Sept. 15, Southampton 19th, at 11 A. M., with mdse. and 727 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Oct. 2, lat. 42 50 N., lon. 59 30 W., passed steamship Hansa, bound E.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Smith, Morehead City, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Nettie Merryman, Rollins, Havre 54 ds., with mdse. and 94 passengers to Dearborn Bros. Has had strong westerly winds up to the Grand Banks. Sept. 22, in a heavy gale from S. E., carried away maintopsail-yard, and lost and split sails.

Bark Marco Polo, (Brem.,) Missen, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 331 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Libertus, (Ital.,) Fulle, Taganrog via Malta 101 ds., with rags and wool to Rodocannachi & Franghiadi.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Cates, Windsor, N. S., 19 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Union, (of Jersey, Eng.,) Le Brocq, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Chas. J. Spence & Co.

Brig C. W. King, (of Boston,) Scott, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Roberson, (of Boston,) Scott, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Mozart, (Lubec,) Tatchus, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Albert Treat, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Aricebo, P. R. 18 ds., with molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels in port. The A. T. is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. G. W. Cummings, Boult, Providence, bound to Rondout.

Schr. Reward, (Br.,) ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Castilian, Jordan, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Chas. Eaton, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. John Adams, Spofford, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendenin, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wellington, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. A. Hammond, Payne, Boston.

Schr. C. Bentley, ——, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. C. W. Farnsworth, ——, Hartford.

Schr. Nictous, Tribble, Fall River.

Schr. Brilliant, Seavey, Addison, with spars.

Schr. Albion, Spaulding, Rockland, with lime.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 4—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

Also arr. steamer Wm. P. Clyde, from New-York; bark Viking, from Newcastle.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Karnak, from Liverpool for Galveston, which put into Bermuda Sept. 20, in want of water, not making water, as telegraphed, having been out 54 days. She resumed her voyage on the 21st inst.

Bark May Queen, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, at anchor in the Horse-shoe, experienced a severe gale Sept. 27, S. of Hatteras, in which stove bulwarks.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The steamer City of Bath, hence for Savannah, in going down the harbor to-day, got ashore on the Slate Ledge, South Boston Flats, where she keeled over and took in some water, but will probably be got off at the next tide.

Spoken, &c.

Flora Ann—Dutch schr., steg. S. S. E., Sept. 18, lat. 24, lon. 58 52.

Ellie Knight—steamer, from Baltimore for Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 3, off Cove Point.

Lulu—steamer, from Baltimore for Charleston, Oct. 1, 4 P. M., 30 miles S. W. from Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

Matanzas—Cld. Sept. 28, brigs Pedro, Wallace, Jacksonville; Harry, Pillsbury, Cape Hatteras; schr. Belle, Howes, Key West.

In port—29th. brigs Louise, (Br.,) Bell, for New-York; H. G. Perry, Colson, for Cape Hatteras, and others.

Laguayra—In port Sept. 5, schr. Geo. W. Grice, Butler, for Curacoa and Baltimore, to sail on the 6th.

PARIS DOVE FELT HAT.

Introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL FABRIC.

For Ladies, Misses and Boys, in ten Different Shapes, Patti, Ristori, George, Vasco, Gladiateur, Florita, Trouville, Moscow, Willis, Croquet Bonnet.

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF STYLES ever presented in one Season.

All the European and American Shapes, possessing real merit, are found in this assortment.

Ladies buying Untrimmed Hats are invited to examine them. Also, a full assortment, Trimmed.

MILLINERY TRADE SUPPLIED, Wholesale and Retail.

WASHES WELL! WEARS WELL!

THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLE!

These goods, having the above trade-mark on the box and card, are warranted to measure six full yards in each piece, and to wear and wash as well as any made by hand.

THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES, still manufactured by the original inventors and patentees, on superior machinery, from the best materials, and under careful supervision, have withstood the tests of six years' constant use, giving invariable satisfaction.

Manufactured by THE MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY, No. 95 Chambers-st., New-York. Also, manufacturers of RUFFLE FLUTING IRONS. HOME-MADE RUFFLES.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF REVOLVERS, RIFLES, MUSKETS AND CARBINES, for the United States service. Also, POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS, RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES. Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

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"THE CENTURY."

A new brand of cigars of peculiarly fine fragrance, manufactured entirely of a newly-discovered native tobacco, entirely different from and far superior to any except THE HIGHEST GRADES OF THE VUELTA ABAJO. A great variety, consisting of Riotio, Conchas, Imperial, Londres, Londres Media, Cilindrados, &c., &c.

FRED. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

COMMUNION WINE.

The attention of the CLERGY, VESTRY and TRUSTEES of the various Churches in this and other cities is called to a new and PURE SWEET NATIVE WINE for Communion purposes, on hand and for sale in all quantities at COZZENS' Native Wine House, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 571, Oct. 4, 1866.
62, 19, 41, 2, 57, 12, 69, 76, 37, 66, 74, 22, 53
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 572, Oct. 4, 1866.
8, 41, 47, 51, 30, 6, 63, 12, 3, 4, 21, 36.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 471, Oct. 4, 1866.
61, 73, 50, 75, 45, 71, 9, 74, 7, 10, 17, 60, 57
SHELBY—CLASS No. 472, Oct. 4, 1866.
76, 36, 55, 33, 15, 10, 52, 64, 69, 68, 23, 14.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold: information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.